

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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TO

THE PEOPLE OF OLDHAM.

Weast Lodge, 8. Dec., 1834.

MY FRIENDS,

I send for your perusal a letter from myself to Mr. Hume, which I beg you to honour with your attention, as it contains *my answer* to all those who are now endeavouring to force back upon the King those men who have so oppressed and insulted us during the last four years.

I am your faithful,
And most obedient servant,
WM. COBBETT.

TO

MR. HUME.

Weast Lodge, 8. Dec., 1834.

SIR,

I was compelled to break off suddenly this morning, or to postpone for another week, all notice of your letter to your constituents. I now resume the subject, re-inserting that which I addressed to you last week, as the beginning of this present letter, as thus:

I have read your address to the electors of Middlesex; and I think it right thus publicly to address you on the subject. I have not time to notice every part of your letter; but I gather from it that, however the thing may be disguised by the confusion of ideas, you call upon your constituents to join you in CENSURING the King, for placing in the hands of *one man*, temporarily, more high offices in the state than one.

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Now, then, in 1806, the Whigs brought in, and passed, an act to enable *one man* to be First Lord of the Treasury, and *auditor of the Treasury accounts*; a thing in the *face of the law* of the land, as well as of reason and public utility; and that, too, not for a short time, but, as it might have been, for the life of that man. If you could swallow that camel, surely you can make shift to get down this gnat.

You will say, and truly, I believe, that you were not in Parliament in 1806; but you were in 1821 and 1822. Every one that knows any thing of the nature of our Government, knows that the Secretary of State for the Home Department is the great responsible officer. The Treasury, the Admiralty, are commissions; but the Secretary of State is the responsible person for all that the King does. Now, then, sir, in 1821, all the three Secretaries were in Ireland with the King; and Lord LIVERPOOL, then First Lord of the Treasury, was left in charge of the three Secretary of State-ships. In 1822, Lord CASTLEREAGH, who was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was for the time, while the King was gone to Scotland, *Secretary of State for all the three departments*; and remember, that *the state* in which he was at the time was afterwards proved before a jury in Kent!

Yet, sir, not one word did you ever say about these things, though you were in Parliament then, as well as you are now. Now, however, you will suffer no such doings: now you tell us, that if the King can do this for a week, he can do it for a month, he can do it for a year, he can do it for ever; and you would frighten us half to death with the names of *Dictator*, *more-than-prime Minister*, and all sorts of hideous appellations.

It has been asked, why the King was in such *haste*? Why, what was he to do, *if he meant to continue to be KING*? He found, from Lord MELBOURNE, that the whole band meant to stick in,

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Chancellor and all. He had seen the great seal draggled along from JOHN O'GROAT'S house to Shanklin in the Isle of Wight; he had seen the "keeper of his conscience" telling his boozing companions that he would write to him to tell him how they had drunk his health; he had seen that there were but a few steps farther to go, before the people might believe that he was in a pot-house playing at cribbage for his crown; he had seen, or, at least, *you and I had*, with our own eyes, something as bad as this; for we had seen the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, while the House was sitting on the clauses of a bill, dancing backward and forward to obtain the *assent*, or *dissent* (as to amendments proposed by us); dancing backward and forward to STURGES BOURNE, SENIOR, COULSTON, and penny-a-line CHADWICK, whom he had perched up under the gallery, in the House itself! And there were we, "his Majesty's faithful Commons," deciding according to the "YEA" or "NAY" of SENIOR, COULSTON, penny-a-line CHADWICK, and STURGES BOURNE! Let the people clearly understand this. I say, then, that while the House of Commons was in committee, discussing *the clauses* of the POOR-LAW BILL, these hired fellows were sitting *in the house*, upon the same benches where members sit to vote; and that, when amendments, additions, or alterations, were proposed by members to be made in the clauses; and when Lord ALTHORP found that many members desired the alteration proposed, Lord ALTHORP rose from his place, took the bill in his hand, went, before our faces, and sat down with these fellows, and consulted them while we were waiting in silence for his coming back; that he came back; sometimes *yielding* to what appeared to be the wish of the House; sometimes *refusing* to yield, always having a majority to vote with him! There were two hundred and fifty of us to witness this scandalous scene; to see some of the "*reform members*" looking round towards the spot where the MENTORS were sitting, and *paying them compliments*; while, however, they heard me

describe them as a bunch of *red-herrings* stuck up in "*Lunnun*," and as the authors of a book of base lies.

Why, sir, I would rather be a dog than a King who should be compelled to keep a Ministry like this! The King did not, probably, hear of this scandalous thing; but he had heard and seen quite enough without this, to make him feel that he was fast becoming what kings of England had never yet been. "*Lower orders*"! Why, my constituents are all what insolent, up-start laziness calls "*lower orders*." It is a mass of industry and of constant labour, such as is to be found in no other country in the world. It is a working people, the height of whose ambition is to live well out of their own labour, and to enjoy their own undoubted rights. But, sir, I would pledge my existence, that there is not one man amongst them who is not ready to resent the thought of being content to be governed by a King compelled to submit to such indignities, and to be governed by laws made by a House of Commons, having this bunch of red-herrings stuck up at one end of the House, to tell it how to vote.

The truth is, that the whole thing was sinking down so fast, that, if the King had one faithful friend upon the face of the earth, that friend must have advised him to do what he did. God knows, I am proud enough of the honour done me by the people of Oldham: I am bound by every tie of gratitude to them; I am bound by my most anxious desire to better the lot of the working people, as well of Great Britain as of Ireland; I have a great desire to assist in preventing the terrific dangers which menace us; but when I saw these transactions in the House of Commons, I deliberated very seriously on the question, whether it would not be *my duty to retire from my seat, leaving behind me my protest, by motion made in the House, against being subjected to such indescribable degradation* myself; and, more especially, against bringing down, in my person, degradation upon my constituents, to maintain whose rights and whose honour it was my first duty. If I felt thus, what must the King have

felt! Or, are we to proceed upon the maxim; that, because he can do no wrong he is to have no feeling?

I now come to some of the heads of complaint against the King; for you will observe, the complaints are *against the King*, disguise the thing how you may. And, I shall, to prevent a division of my matter into several articles, advert to your speeches at recent meetings in London, and also to the speeches of your companions at those meetings. One complaint is, that the King has chosen a *military* man; and great mouthfuls are made of this. One of your companions observing, that "*CROMWELL had turned out a Parliament*," leaving the inference to be drawn by his hearers. If a *turning-out* is what you are afraid of, my really HONOURABLE COLLEAGUE expressed his *hope*, amidst the acclamations of twenty thousand industrious men at MANCHESTER, that the *King would turn out this Parliament*; and I beg you to recollect that there are *a million* of the King's most valuable subjects within a circuit of forty miles round the spot where that speech was delivered; aye, and those, too, the *best informed*, as well as the most industrious and most valuable part of his subjects. To be sure, CROMWELL was *a soldier*; and he actually did bundle the House out by the hands of soldiers pushing them at their backs; but an act of greater *justice* never was done in this world; for it was a set of men who were *traitors, rebels, murderers*, and the most savage *robbers of the people* that had ever existed before that day; it being that set of matchless villains, who invented the *excise* in England; and, it is truly curious, that that set of villains *first laid the duty upon the BEER*, which duty continued, frequently changing its amount, but always continuing, *until it was taken off by the Duke of WELLINGTON!* So that, in this respect, CROMWELL's quality of soldier was not very mischievous. However, CROMWELL was, upon the whole, a very bad fellow, though a wise statesman. But, was not WASHINGTON a soldier? Was not JACKSON a soldier? Both of them generals. MUNROE was

a soldier. All of them engaged in many battles. All of them chosen by the free voice; chosen *twice over*, by a most sensible people; a people so tenacious of their liberties and rights, amongst whom the *suffrage is universal*, and the voice as free as air. So that Colonel EVANS might have spared himself the trouble of giving pretty broad hints of the unfitness of soldiers to be Ministers: he might have recollected these instances, furnished us by America; and it is worth his while to consider, and worth your while, and the rest of your companions at WESTMINSTER, FINSBURY, and elsewhere, to settle the point, whether it be not as fitting for the King to choose a soldier to assist him in executing the laws, as it is for the people of Westminster to choose him to assist him in making the laws; very well worth the while of you all to remember, that about *twenty red coats* crowded into the House about two o'clock in the morning *from a ball at Lord GREY's*, I believe, to vote for the Whigs against you and me, and some others; very profitable for you to remember, that the first address which the *reformed* Parliament carried to the King, was moved by a young lord, sitting at the back of Lord ALTHORP, decked out in uniform, with double epaulets, gorget, and sash, and a long sword by his side; very well worth remembering, that I found fault with this, but that you held your tongue; very well worth while for you to consider, whether it be very decent to carp at the King's choosing *a soldier*, whose rank and whose estate no King and no Ministry and no Parliament can touch, while you sit cheek-by-jowl with about seventy or eighty military and naval officers, who are making laws in company with you, and whose rank, and even whose bread, can be taken from them at any moment that the Minister of the day shall please.

I would here dismiss this subject of complaint; but there was something uttered at the FINSBURY meeting; that meeting of *two hundred thousand people*, assembled in *one single room*, at White Conduit House. There was

something uttered there, which, because it was uttered by Mr. WAKLEY, I will notice. I have a great respect for Mr. WAKLEY. He is a very clever man, and very able to do good service to his country; but I have a greater respect for sense, and especially for truth, than I have for Mr. WAKLEY; and though it gives me great pain to animadvert with any degree of severity on his conduct, I must say, in the first place, that it did him little credit to condescend to give countenance to this partial, packed, and every way apparently senseless assemblage. Having taken the first step, however, he seems to have pursued the usual course of frailty, and to have concluded, at last, with this ridiculous specimen of rodomontade and bombast. "We use not arms, we resort not to physical force; we understand our duty too well, and are not to be driven by a wily antagonist from an impregnable position. I say, we desire not these things; we hope they will not be forced upon us. (Cheers). But it is said that the use of the arsenals has been threatened; it is whispered that the Duke would not hesitate to plant cannon in our streets. I hope such things will not be; but if they must, why they must be, and woe on them that bring it about; for let but one musket be fired in the quiet thoroughfares of this peaceful kingdom, and in its pealing echo will be heard the funeral knell of every Tory in England. (Great cheering)."

"It is said." Now who says that the arsenals are to be used against the people? "It is whispered." By whom, Mr. WAKLEY, is it whispered that cannon is to be planted in the streets? Ah, Mr. WAKLEY! This is not the road to lasting fame; this is not the way to merit the confidence of the people; and without really meriting it, no man will have it long. Look at BROUGHAM! Hear his shouts for "CHEAP BREAD" in Yorkshire; and behold him now! See in him the fate of one who builds his fame upon the practising of delusion! Arsenals, cannons, muskets! Do you know, that there are not, in Great Britain, as many soldiers as there are pa-

ishes! Do you know, that there is not one single soldier to every parish in England and Wales, and Scotland? If you do know it, this is as scandalous a piece of delusion as was ever attempted to be practised upon a people: if you do not know it (which I believe to be the case), you ought to have been silent upon the subject.

Now, Mr. HUME, I come to one of the great standing objections to the conduct of the King in making this choice. The jobbers of the city take the lead in making this objection; and I see it has been echoed at all the miserable meetings of silly creatures that the bands of commissioners have been able to muster up. The objection is, that we all know *what the Duke did before*: and, that we must conclude, of course, that he will do *the same again*. My constituents and I say, "God send he may, only a *little more of it*!" So widely do we differ in opinion from you. The Duke repealed the *Test and Corporation Acts*; the Duke gave *Catholic Emancipation, complete and entire*; while the Whigs, when they were in power, brought in a bill to give about *one-half* of what the Duke gave, and *withdrew the bill*, upon a threat of being turned out, if they persevered in it. The Duke abolished completely and entirely the *EXCISE ON BEER*; and thus released the drink of the working people from a tax which had been laid on it by the accursed Whigs, a hundred and eighty-six years before; and had been kept on it from that day to the day when the Duke swept it away; and these present Whigs have been doing every thing that they can do *to lessen the benefit of that measure*. This is what the Duke *did before*; and, if he be likely to do the same sort of things now, what ground is there here for carping at the choice which has been made by the King?

But the Duke "*will not carry out the Reform Bill*." This metaphor must certainly have originated amongst coal-heavers, or porters of some description or other. It is one of those phrases that may be explained to mean any thing, or nothing: it is of true

Whig character. We Protestants have been in the habit of accusing the Jesuits of having a double-faced creed; but the Whigs have always had one. However, taking the words to mean, that the Duke will not act upon the principles of *reformation of abuses*, and coupling this meaning with the lamentation over the turning out of his predecessors, we correctly conclude, that you take the measures of those predecessors as *specimens* of the work of "*carrying out the Reform Bill*." Here we come to something that one can understand; and, to give it the form of a proposition, the whole tribe of your brother orators and you say, in substance this: That the King is to blame for having chosen a Minister who, as you assert, will not continue to carry out the Reform Bill by the *same sort of measures* by which his predecessors have been *carrying it out*. And in this respect, I trust in God that you are right; for, how have they been *carrying it out*? By the Irish Coercion Bill; by rescinding a vote for half-repeal of the malt-tax; by flinging away twenty millions on the West Indies; by employing POPP, into whose hands in his character of spy, and for spying, we traced the public money from the hands of the last prime Whig-Minister, that "*amiable person*," whose fall is so much lamented by you; by refusing all inquiry into the pension-list; by *talking* about corporation and church reforms, and by expressing their determination to make no substantial reform; by getting twenty thousand pounds as a little beginning for *national schools*, and then getting a committee to report that such an establishment would be *improper*; by passing a law to tax parishes to raise money to send labourers abroad, while a committee of their own reports to the House, that the land is falling out of cultivation for the want of a sufficiency of labour being bestowed upon it; by taxing the country at large, and my laborious constituents amongst the rest, to maintain a police force in London; by employing bands of commissioners, and by clandestinely palming upon the House of Commons a mass

of infamous lies and savage recommendations, coming forth under the name of those commissioners; by passing what they call a Poor-law *Amendment Bill*, which has excited feelings, and is producing acts, not to be described by me through a channel like this. If this be "*carrying out the Reform Bill*," the Duke of WELLINGTON will, I trust in God, not only not attempt to carry it an inch farther, but will express to us, as soon as possible, his determination to carry it back again to the point whence it started.

But, sir, there was something *specific* in the speech of your brother orator, Mr. DUNCOMBE, of which I think it necessary to take particular notice. This gentleman, at the FINSBURY meeting, stated some of the measures which were to constitute a part of the carrying out of the Reform Bill: and then told the people that, if they wished to have that carrying out performed, they must resolutely combine against the Duke. Having declared that the Duke of WELLINGTON ought to be *impeached*, and said, that *he would say the same thing in Parliament*, for which I shall wait with patience; after having positively asserted, that the rest *should not be* puppets and the Duke pull the wires; after having said, "*this shall not be*," and having been cheered to the skies for the promise, Mr. DUNCOMBE proceeded thus: "*If the restrictive and vexatious clauses of the Reform Bill are to be repealed* (cheers), *if the pension list is to be purified*, *if flogging in the army is to be done away with*, (loud cheering), *if impressment in the navy is no longer to degrade us as a nation*, (continued cheers), *if the duration of Parliaments is to be shortened*, (bravo), *if the vote by ballot is to be conceded*, (cheers), if these things are to be, and you deserve them not if you will not struggle for them, but, if they are to be, then I call upon you, in one voice, and as one man, to declare with me eternal warfare, uncompromising hostility with the banded leaguers, the Tory freebooters of England." (Great cheering).

Now, every one of these things have not

only not been attempted to be done ; but having been proposed and moved for, have been *rejected by the Whig Ministry* and their thundering *reform* majority. FIRST, Colonel EVANS himself moved for a repeal of the restrictive and taxing vexatious clauses of the Reform Bill, which have already disfranchised a *seventh part of the electors*. This was opposed by the Whig Ministers, and rejected by their majority ! SECOND, Mr. HARVEY moved for an inquiry into the services of those who are upon the pension list : that was rejected by the same Ministry and the same majority. THIRD, Major FANCOURT moved for doing away with flogging in the army ; that was rejected by the same Ministry and the same majority. FOURTH, Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved for the abolition of impressment in the navy ; that was rejected by the same Ministry and the same majority. FIFTH, Mr. TENNYSON moved to shorten the duration of Parliaments, and he made the motion in each of the two sessions ; that was rejected by the same Ministry and the same majority. SIXTH, Mr. GROTE moved for adopting the regulation of the ballot at elections ; that was rejected by the same Ministry and the same majority.

Now these facts are perfectly notorious, and yet Mr. DUNCOMBE would persuade us, or rather, did persuade his cheering audience, at White Conduit House, that, if we are to get these things, we are to get them from the same Ministers ; and, therefore, we are to force them back upon the King !

I could, but I will not, make some further observations on the conduct of Mr. DUNCOMBE on this occasion. Mr. DUNCOMBE is a young man ; but he ought to have known the things which I have now stated. At any rate, however, I have stated enough to show, that either he intended to delude, or was deluded himself ; and that is quite enough to do with regard to him. At this FINSBURY meeting there was something took place which shows the character of the meeting itself. Mr. WELLS proposed a resolution, in substance as follows, which was seconded by Mr. ROGERS. "That we see no ground of

" alarm in the dismissal of the late *ungrateful* Ministry, and that we will give our support to ANY Ministry who will be ready to concede the full rights of the working people, and to adopt measures to better their condition."

This resolution was *rejected*, though so full of good sense, and being in it the very thing which ought to have been adopted at every meeting in London. This was the very view that the people of Lancashire took of the matter, and which every man of sense must take of the matter. And now, Mr. HUMF, what ground is there for your *alarm* ? How is any Minister to go on *without money* ? How is he to have money unless the House of Commons vote it ? How will that House dare to vote it into the hands of a bad Minister, unless they despise the voice of their constituents ? And, if they can despise the voice of their constituents, what has this famous Reform Bill done for us ? and why are you so anxious for the *carrying of it out* ? Sir, how you sink *yourself* ! and how you would sink me, and all other Members of the House of Commons, if we were to follow your example ? Why we are chosen by the people, *not to interfere with the King* in the exercise of his duty ; but to discharge our *own duty* faithfully ; and if we do that, the King's choice, even of bad servants, can do our constituents no harm. Why, then, do you fret yourself about it ? We are not chosen to be advisers of the King ; and I am very much deceived, if your constituents will not tell you that at the next election, and ask you, whether it would not have been as well, if you *had opposed the Poor-law Bill*, instead of upholding it, by boasting of the *good effects* of the *absence of poor-laws in Scotland*, when the fact was, that there *were* poor-laws in Scotland, and that there *are* poor-laws in Scotland, and that they are infamously violated, to the great suffering of the people. I will shortly address a letter to *your constituents* upon this subject ; and they will then see, if they do not see already, that it would have been much better, if you had applied

yourself to matters like these, instead of becoming a *Minister-maker*. In the course of your speech at Westminster, you said several things, which, if you be truly reported, it would have been better if you had left unsaid. There is this passage: "In his own parish, yesterday, they had proclaimed in a voice of thunder, down with the Tories. Away with all absurd distinctions between Whig and Tory. Let them be no longer humbugged by these epithets, but look to real practical objects." Mr. HUME, you are represented as having been extremely anxious about the BOOKS at the fire at Westminster. Ah! good God! the BOOKS! Then, again, the newspapers tell us, that you have brought home valuable scientific collections from BELGIUM: other papers tell us of the munificent literary presents that you are making to the *hommes de lettres* at Paris. Amongst these, doubtless, are collections of your speeches. Mr. HUME, if you send them a copy of this Westminster speech, pray, remember, that the words "*Whig*" and "*Tory*" are not "*epithets*."

In other parts of this famous speech you state some facts: one is, that it was the Tories that went to war with France to prevent reform. It was the Whigs, Mr. HUME, who forced PITT into that war. In another part of your speech, you say this; that, "at the ASHFORD dinner the Conservatives boldly asserted "that his Majesty was determined to support every part of the "constitution, as it now existed." Now, in the first place, the Reform Bill makes part of the *present existing constitution*. That declaration, therefore, ought, if true, to have pleased you. And now there come two falsehoods; the one of omission, and the other of commission. You omit to say that the meeting at ASHFORD declared their readiness to aid in the adoption of *all necessary reforms in church and state*. The falsehood of commission is, that it is false to say that the Duke of WELLINGTON, uttered these words; and it is false to say that the Duke of WELLINGTON was at the meeting. At least, it is false, if the report of the meeting as published in

all the newspapers was true. I will insert the whole of your speech in my *Register*, at the end of this letter, that you may not accuse me of garbling; and I will take the report from the *Morning Chronicle*, which is most favourable to you. Colonel EVANS called you "*the most useful member of the legislature*." If this be so, your present conduct must be a subject of great sorrow with every one who wishes well to the country, for I am very much deceived, if your present constituents, at any rate, send you to that legislature again.

There remain THREE very interesting topics for me to discuss with you: FIRST; the harmonious resolution of you all NOT TO ACCEPT OF ANYTHING THAT THE DUKE MAY OFFER, however good the thing may be for the people; not even of a repeal of the MALT-TAX! SECOND; that the Duke, *having opposed* the Reform Bill, cannot now uphold it without infamy to his character! THIRD; the right and the expediency of members of Parliament, and even of the people themselves, to interfere at all, and especially in this dictatorial manner, with the exercise of the undoubted prerogative of the King, which has been given him for our security; and which, if it be not exercised with perfect freedom, makes him a slave, and totally useless to us.

Before, however, I come to these topics, let me notice another part of your Westminster proceeding; namely a resolution about Lord DURHAM, and, I am sorry to say, moved by Mr. WAKLEY. "That the warmest thanks of "this meeting are pre-eminently due, "and are hereby most cordially voted, to "the Earl of Durham, for his late manly "and virtuous advocacy of those popular rights—Triennial Parliaments, "Household Suffrage, and Vote by "Ballot—the only means of securing to "the people good and cheap Government."

Sorry I am to see this from Mr. WAKLEY; and more sorry still to see the speech which follows it. This nonsense about Lord DURHAM is really suf-

ficient to make one sick. Does Mr. WAKLEY look upon this proposition of Lord DURHAM as any thing calculated to satisfy those radical reformers, of which he says, he is "an old one"? However, I hate the party appellation, and all party appellations; but, radical reformer has meant hitherto, one who is for annual Parliaments and universal suffrage; and not a word about triennial, or about houses. The arguments in favour of annual Parliaments have never yet been answered, except by Major CARTWRIGHT himself, who allowed that the great frequency of elections might diminish the interest that they would excite; and, therefore, he proposed something to supply the place of this want of interest at elections. However, being the ancient custom of the kingdom, he settled, at last, in preferring annual Parliaments; and I am for annual Parliaments, too; because I do not see the objection which Major CARTWRIGHT had; and because I believe, that they would not at all tend to the overthrow of any order in the state. With regard to the ballot, it affects no right, and touches no principle: in some cases it would be favourable to the people at large; in other cases it would be unfavourable; and the opinion at MANCHESTER is, that it would be unfavourable there. But, with regard to the extension of suffrage; that is a capital point; that is a substantive matter: that involves a principle, on which liberty, civil as well as political, principally rests. In the first place, Lord DURHAM clogs his householders suffrage with the Lord JOHN RUSSELL trammels of taxes and rates. So that this proposition is a mere delusion, a mere thing thrown out to cause silly people to believe, that a DURHAM Whig is a better sort of Whig; as Durham mustard is a better sort of mustard, though not an ounce of mustard seed is now grown in that county; and though that which is sold for it is a mixture of flour, ochre, and other horrible pungent drugs, mixed up together in what they call the "mustard manufactories"; and which, if you take a good lot into your stomach, will

lie burning there like a fire coal for two days. None of this household Durham mustard for me. I am for the stuff that springs out of the ground of natural justice, and that will bear the test of truth and of reason; and I say, that it is expedient as well at just, that every man, arrived at mature age, being of sane mind, and unstained by indelible crime, is as much entitled to a vote as any lord, baronet, or squire, in the land. To prove this, demands the space of a dissertation. I have written this dissertation, in a little book, which will be very shortly published, and which I here, beforehand, call upon you or Mr. WAKLEY to answer. With the justice is all that we have really to do in this case; but I would not undertake to advocate the adoption of any great measure like this, if I could not prove to my own satisfaction, at least, the expediency, as well as the justice of it. Taking it for granted, that we all wish that peace, harmony, safety to life, safety to all sort of property, should prevail in the kingdom; that the greatness of the kingdom should be upheld; that the crown, and the ranks dependent upon it, should be upheld; taking it for granted, that these things form the object of us all; then I say, that, to ensure this object, my sincere opinion is, and in the most solemn manner I declare it to be my conviction, that it is expedient to admit of universal suffrages at elections for members to serve in Parliament.

And now, Mr. HUME, I come to the THREE topics above mentioned, taking first, the harmonious resolution of all you Whig patriots, not to accept of any thing that the Duke may offer, however good the thing may be for the people; and even of a repeal of the malt-tax! Come, come, now! What! and does Mr. WAKLEY pout at this, too? I can remember that I used sometimes literally to fall out with my own bread and cheese. When my mother has offered me a bit of bread and cheese, I have sulked, and would not take it; and I remember well that I never did it without being ashamed of myself afterwards. However, Mr. HUME, it is not for you and me to indulge in sulks in this case.

It is not *to us* that the Duke will offer any thing; or, at least, *for us*, for whom he cares but very little, I dare say: it is *to, and for, our constituents*, that he will make the offer, if he make it all, as I hope in God he will: it is *through* us, as representatives of the people; and, if it be good for the people; if we reject the offer knowing it to be good, all that I can say is, that we shall both deserve to be hanged by the neck till we are dead, and to have our bodies disposed of by hired overseers, under the provisions of the bill of your friend Mr. WARBURTON, who, with yourself, form the GEMINI of the political zodiac. Nevertheless, this is the language of you all, and the commissioners' paper, the *Morning Chronicle*, is continually "CAUTIONING" the people against any expressed intentions of the Duke to do them any good. Why, if we were at war with him, this old hack newspaper could not be more eager to guard us against a destructive ambuscade. "Ah! take care! Don't take cheap malt from him; for you do not know what may be the consequence! There will be mischief at the bottom." One of your associates at Westminster, a Sir somebody KNOWLES, followed your associate, Mr. TUCK, who generously and modestly declared, that, "he would *only say*, that "he should consider it an honour to *serve his country in any capacity*, however humble." (*Loud cheers and bravo*)." Mr. TUCK, who certainly ought to have the preposition "up" added to his name, made this profession, it would seem, for the purpose of illustrating what ought to be the *conduct of the King*, "who ought," Mr. TUCK said, "to *act in the same manner*"; and that "they must give him a *lesson*," and tell him, that, "if surrounded by flatterers, he forgot his duty to his people; *his person, to be sure, was sacred, and must remain so!* But that they could properly and constitutionally tell him *what they thought of his conduct*." Another associate of yours, Mr. SIMPSON, observed, "that the King could *do no wrong (oh! can't he)*; but his Ministers could (*cheering*)." Mr. SIMP-

son, after relating what CROMWELL did to the Parliament, exclaimed, "*Let the King beware!*" Mr. DUNCOMBE, at FINSBURY, speaking of the impossibility of Parliament going on without Ministers in all their places, and some of them in the House of Commons, and proceeding in the argumentative style, said, "The law says, that *on the demise of the Crown*, which God forbid (*pooh, pooh, and loud laughter*), Parliament shall "be assembled." Then Mr. DUNCOMBE goes on explaining the impossibility there would be of the Commons *going on*, there being *no channel* by which to get at the King? Why, does not Mr. DUNCOMBE know, then, that the law and the records of Parliament, do not know any thing at all about Ministers? Does not he know, that they are *mere members of Parliament*? Does he not know that they cannot grant the laying of one book or paper before the House; that there must be a *motion of address to the King* that he will be pleased to cause the paper to be laid before the House? So that there is no need of Ministers being there, any more than in the House of Congress in America, where they never are. However, it is not the *nonsense!* it is the rude and silly "POOH, POOH," that is most worthy of attention here, and that is truly characteristic of the Whigs; who, if they could, would now tear the country to pieces; who would act the part of the false mother, whose falseness SOLOMON discovered by her willingness to *cut the child asunder!* True CATALINES! Detected, exposed, baffled, choked off from their prey, they exclaim with that celebrated villain, "If I am defeated, I will, at any rate, leave ROME unfit to live in!" "There is nothing *new* under the sun:" for, though there is no man amongst the Whigs of valour and talent like those of CATALINE, their nature and disposition are the same: they are pole-cats: he was a tiger; and, as naturalists say, that pole-cats are only a smaller sort of tigers, so these despicable Whigs are a smaller sort of CATALINES.

In pursuance of the dictates of their common nature, they are at work, tooth

and claw, to *caution* the people against *receiving any thing from the Duke*: they seem as if they would gladly see the people starve rather than be relieved by measures coming from him. Their newspapers deal in *general terms* as to this great point. They seem to be *afraid* to name any particular thing that the Duke might take it in his head to do. One of your associates, however (to whom I now return), blundered out one of the things that the Duke *might* do. He said, "his *principal* motive in coming forward to second the resolution was, to *guard their minds* against the delusive promises held forth to the landed, and, he believed, the *agricultural*, interests. He had heard among his country friends, that they had the highest hopes that the *malt-tax* would be repealed; that a penny *a pot* would be taken from the poor man's *pot* of porter"; and he asked, *what advantage* would the people of *England* derive from a reduction of a penny a pot in the price of porter?"

Now I leave it to this your worthy associate to distinguish between the "landed interest," and the "*agricultural* interest"; but I will answer, very distinctly, his question touching the *advantage* to be derived by the people of England by a repeal of the malt-tax. He says, that it would only save a penny a pot on the beer. Suppose the beer, or ale, to be sixpence a pot; repeal the malt-tax, and it would be three half-pence. If it be stuff that now costs threepence a pot, it would be three farthings. But, taking him upon his own showing, that it would save the working man a penny a pot, and suppose, that of the twelve millions and a half of people in England and Wales, there is *one million* of them who, upon an average, drink a pot a day each. Does Mr. KNOWLES know, that this leaves in the pockets of the working people *one million, four hundred and eighty-two thousand, five hundred and sixty-six sovereigns a year*; and that is *one pound ten shillings and fivepence a year a-piece*, in every year for a million of people? This is supposing that there would be none but *brewers' beer*

still; this is supposing, as I have proved over again, that the advantage here stated by him, is only about a sixth part of what it would be as to money: yet, according to this man's own statement; here are thirty shillings and fivepence a year to be added to the earnings of a million of working men. Your constituents, as well as mine, Mr. HUME, clearly understood the whole of this matter: they know well what a blessing it would be to them all to get rid of this malt-tax. I believe it will be repealed; if it be repealed, and the horrible Poor-law Bill be repealed, and quickly, too, no man will dare to call himself "*a Whig*" from that day forward to the end of the world. What, sir, "accept of *no offer*"! "make *no compromise*"! We may well say *pooh! pooh!* here. Vote against the repeal of the malt-tax, then, and march off after your countryman, BROUGHAM! You might then have plenty of leisure to consult your friends "*abroad*," and write once a month to tell us how the *hommes de lettres* are going on, and whether the words *Whig* and *Tory* be *epithets* or not.

Well; but what horrible nonsense is all this! What, sir! do you mean to say that you would *vote against* doing the very things that your friend Mr. DUNCOMBE asserts that the Tories will not do? Do you mean to say, that you will *vote against* a repeal of the tax-clause in the Reform Bill; that you will *vote against* a repeal of the monstrous Poor-law Bill; that you will *vote against* a repeal of the Dead-body Bill; *against* shortening the duration of Parliaments; *against* an extension of the suffrage? "*Pooh! pooh!*" There will be a *demise* of *your crown*, at any rate, if you even *talk* of such a thing. Never will you again rot up; at least, you will never do it again *in that same place*.

The SECOND topic is, the assertion, that the Duke, having *OPPOSED* the Reform Bill, cannot now uphold it without *INFAMY* to his character. In the first place, I and my constituents have very little to do with his *character*. What we have to do with are, his *acts*. However, this proposition of yours is a

very singular one; that, because a man opposed a great alteration in the law, he is "*infamous*" if he exercise power under that alteration, after it is made. Now, sir, you and your associates really would seem not to have as much memory as dumb creatures. Any horse or cow will show you proofs of remembering things for two or three years, at any rate. Do you remember, that Fox, GREY, and all the set of Whigs, called the income, or property-tax, a "*highwayman's tax*," when it was imposed by PITT; and do you remember, that when they came into power themselves, they raised that tax from 6½ to ten per cent.? Do you remember (yes, you do) the passing of SIX ACTS, and amongst them the *Chap-publication Act*? Do you remember how they all opposed this act, and you amongst the rest? Do you not remember, that they called it *unconstitutional, tyrannical, and abominable*? that they divided the House upon the question several times? And do you remember the savage cutting which BROUGHAM and the rest of them *gave you yourself*, for attempting to cause a repeal of that act? BROUGHAM owed a great part of his false reputation to his opposition to that act, and your ears yet tingle with the real personal abuse that he poured out upon you, because you merely *talked* about a repeal of that act, under which act they have had, first and last, about *seven hundred persons in prison*; a thing which the Duke never attempted; suffering it to lie as a dead letter all the time that he was in power!

But, have you already forgotten what has passed in this reformed Parliament, relative to a *repeal of the Union with Ireland*? Is there an epithet (a *real epithet*), descriptive of the most abominable, the most hellish, tyranny and cruelty, which was not applied to the act of Union, by GREY, by PLUNKETT, by the whole band of Whigs? And have we not seen these two men, one Prime Minister, the other Lord Chancellor of Ireland, under that act of Union; have we not heard them say, that they would resist a repeal of that Union "*to the death*"; and have

we not seen them passing a red-coat-court-of-justice bill to keep in check those who proposed a repeal of that Union?

Well, then, if the Duke be to be "*infamous*," if he uphold the Reform Bill, where are we to find words to describe the infamy of GREY and PLUNKETT and their associates? We ascribe to them no infamy at all for any *legal* and *constitutional* endeavours to uphold that Union; and where is the man to be found so foolish and so unjust as to impute even any *inconsistency* in the Duke, if he now uphold this Reform Bill, especially when he now knows, that it sprang, not out of the will of the dirty Whigs, but out of the desire of the people? Besides all which, what have you and I to do with the *character of the Duke*? Our constituents have not appointed us to be the conservators of the characters of Ministers, but to be the conservators of their *rights* and of their *money*; and, if we will but take care of these, they will excuse us for declining to be moral censors with regard to the servants of the King.

I now come, in conclusion of this long letter, to the THIRD TOPIC, which I have mentioned above; that is to say, the right and the expediency of members of Parliament, and even of the people themselves, to interfere at all, and, especially, in this dictatorial manner, with the exercise of the undoubted prerogative of the King, which has been given for our security; and which, if it be not exercised with perfect freedom, makes him a slave and totally useless to us. I think less about *the King* here than about my constituents, as it is my duty to do. And, what would be the situation of the people, if the *members of Parliament were to choose the servants of the King*? And, if they have no right to *choose* them, they have no right to interfere at all in the matter. I and my colleague objected to signing the paper expressing confidence in Lord ALTHORP, and calling upon him to *keep his place*. That was an act of great indecency; it was a gross insult to the

King, and was a first step towards the assumption of all power by that one House; and I, in speaking of the Poor-law Bill to my constituents, have asked them, what would have been their fate, if all the powers of the Government had been in the hands of those who brought in, and pushed on, the Poor-law Bill, and who had penny-a-line Chadwick and the rest of that crew, stuck up in a corner of the House to dictate its proceedings! The answer of my constituents was such as every sensible man will anticipate; namely, indignation as strong as they could express at the degrading thought. They know well that their representatives will take care, as far as they are able, that the King's servants shall do them no harm; they know that, to use the language of FORTESCUE, "the King is made for the people, and not the people for the King"; they know, that he holds his prerogatives from the people, and for the people; and that, while they are resolved to maintain their own privileges, it is a part of their duty to themselves and to their children, to maintain the prerogatives that they have given to him. I put the matter to my constituents thus: "If the King were to send word to you not to choose me and my colleague, what would you say?" "Say that he was a tyrant to be sure!" Then, said I, what are we to think of those who are telling the King, that he shall not have the men that he chooses; and that he shall have those back again, whose measures we so justly detest?

But, you and your dictatorial associates go a step farther than this. You not only scold the King for discharging one set of servants and choosing another, but you tell him, that *you have got a man*; that you have found out a fit man for him, in Lord DURHAM! Why, sir, it is a shame for a member of Parliament even to be present at a meeting where such things are going on.

What I have to state in conclusion is truly curious. The PRESIDENT OF AMERICA adopted the opinion, that the system of paper-money, which he found going on, had an inevitable

tendency "*to make the rich more rich, and the poor more poor*"; that it was gradually undermining the liberties of the country; that it was creating a villanous *aristocracy of money*, at the expense of the industrious farmers, tradesmen, and working people of the country. He found, to his great sorrow, that there was a majority in the two Houses of Congress for upholding and perpetuating this system; and he had the deep mortification to receive a bill from the two Houses to uphold and perpetuate it. But, the wise constitution had armed him *with prerogatives*, one of which enabled him to put his *veto*; that is to say, his REJECTION, upon this bill. He had the honesty and the courage to do this. And here we have a proof of the benefit of *frequent elections*. There was a new election at hand, which is just now over. *Universal suffrage* had to determine upon the conduct of the chief magistrate: *it has determined*; and that free, sensible, and just people have *stood by their chief magistrate*, and his *prerogative*. They have sent him back a Congress, who will support him by three to two, if not two to one; and they have thus preserved themselves and their children from the intrigues and the daring encroachments of a faction, who would, like you and your associates, have made the President a tool in their hands, and have stripped the people of every means of protection.

Such has been the conduct of the free people of America, and such their success. It is very curious, that "*Dictator*," "*Usurper*," and all the other names applied to the Duke of WELLINGTON, have been applied to the President. The faction have abused his "*councillors*," in the most outrageous manner. And, what is more curious than all the rest, this villanous faction have assumed the name of "*WHIGS*"; and very properly; for the faction which has existed under this name, in England, have always, when they have been able, struck the King down with one hand, and robbed and oppressed the people with the other, at one and the same time. This attempt they have made

now: they have been defeated; and I do hope, they are now down themselves, never to raise their hated heads again. Let us, in the discharge of our duty, take care of the rights and the money of our constituents; and let us leave to the King to choose his servants, knowing so well as we do, that, if we perform our duty faithfully; if we be really his "faithful Commons," he, and we, and our constituents, will all be safe together.

Remembering, and desiring not to forget, many laudable efforts of yours, in behalf of the people, it is not without great pain, that I have written this letter; but it was my duty to my constituents to do it; and, before all other things, I must prefer the performance of that duty.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient

And most humble servant,

WM. COBBETT.

THE SWAMPER!

WHAT will this man come to at last? and what must be the remorse of Lord ALTHORP, for having fathered his monstrous brat, the Poor-law Bill? To suppose him to be in a state such as some of the newspapers have flatly and plainly described, is what I shall not do. His letter, withdrawing his request to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer, is of a piece with all the rest of his conduct; and, oh, how Lord RADNOR must now lament that he was persuaded to act, as he has acted with regard to this man and his schemes! He must see, that I knew the man better than he did, though I never spoke to him in my life, except once; and then in the presence of my attorney, about a turnpike-affair. His letter from PARIS to the Lord Chancellor, I here copy from the public papers.

"Paris, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1834.

"My Lord,—I had the honour of receiving your lordship's letter, announcing the state in which Government at present is, and that nothing of any kind can be settled, either as to measures or any thing else, until

"the arrival of Sir R. Peel. Although I felt extremely anxious to accomplish the two objects, of saving a large sum to the public, and of completing the reform of the Court of Chancery, by abolishing the office of Vice-Chancellor (a subject on which I transmitted a full memorial to your lordship from Dover, and on which I had sent a memorandum before I left the great seal), yet some communications which I have since received from persons in whose judgment I entirely confide, give me room to think that my accepting a judicial situation, though without any emolument whatever, might appear to others to interfere with my parliamentary duties, I feel myself under the necessity of desiring that the tender of gratuitous service formerly made should be considered as withdrawn. My own clear and unhesitating opinion is, that, following the example of Lord Loughborough and others, I could attend as much to parliamentary duties when on the bench, as when in a private station. But in these times I have no right to take any step which has any tendency to discourage the efforts of those whose principles are my own, and whose confidence I am proud to enjoy.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "BROUGHAM."

It would be waste of time to comment on this. The "Useful Knowledge man" is in his proper latitude now. There are the centralizers; the speculators on what can be done with human bodies, to make the most of them. There he is, amongst the gabbling devils, talking about the perfectibility of the human race, while they are steeped in all sorts of debauchery, refining upon the filthiest of vice; dirty as hogs in their persons, and ugly as the devil in their features. There he is amongst crowds of miserable creatures, talking about liberty, and the "glorious three days," while a "citizen-king," decked out à la tri-colour, sends hundreds of them to prison in a week, whom his predecessors did not dare to

send to prison at all. There he is, under the dominion of this "KING OF THE BOURSE." There he is, to learn how to make messes of *sour sorrel*, and of *toutes sortes de légumes*; and to see if he can find a coarser sort of food for the working people of England; and to blow out the bodies of the women and the girls, draw in their cheeks at the same time, and make their skins the colour of tan-leather. There he is, and there let him be, centralizing and concentrating to the end of his days.

However, there is something more that ought to take place with respect to him. I would inflict no bodily punishment upon him if I had the power; but I would give him a little appendage, to which he could not in reason object. We learn from ST. PAUL, that in the East, the crime of murder was punished by *fastening the dead body upon the body of the murderer, till it killed him with the stench*. Now, I would have the Poor-law Bill engrossed upon sheets of parchment, made of calf's-skin, would have it strapped on upon BROUGHAM, and then he might carry this monument of his fame from JOHN O'GROAT'S house to SHANKLIN, from SALISBURY to FARNHAM, with the badge of honour sticking to him to the last hour of his life.

Curious enough, that Miss MARTINEAU should be gone on a voyage of discovery to the United States, to find out, I dare say, new proofs of the evil consequences of relief for the destitute; "waust improvements" in the science of *checking population*, in accordance with the "*march of intellect*" and the "*spirit of the age*"! It will surprise her, I dare say, to hear of what has befallen her great patron. I would advise her, if she mean to lead a quiet life in America, not to recommend a "*coarser sort of food*"; and not to recommend penny-a-line CHADWICK'S reduction in the strength of drink for the working people. She will find no messes of *légumes* in America; and, now she is luckily got behind BROUGHAM'S back, I dare say she will take, very kindly, buttered beef-steaks for breakfast. In

short, she will join the rest of us in laughing at the fellow, and will, before six months are over her head, be ashamed to hear his name mentioned in conjunction with hers.

MR. O'CONNELL.

A SPITEFUL Whig asked, how I can reconcile Mr. O'CONNELL'S proceedings to the line that I am taking with regard to the Whigs? ANSWER.—In the first place, it is by no means necessary that I should attempt to reconcile them: that is *one thing*, and quite enough. But I will go a little farther. Mr. O'CONNELL is placed in a *peculiar* situation: he has objects which he is bound to attend to, and which objects I have not to attend to: he has a body to struggle against, which, to me are not so formidable. at any rate, of one thing I am certain, as man can be certain of anything; and that is this, that his great object is, to do the best that he can for his country; I believe that he understands, better than any other man living, how to go to work to effect that object: the people of Ireland confide in his judgment as well as in his sincerity and zeal: it would be wrong in me to do any thing to thwart him, or to render his course more difficult; and with tongue or pen no such thing will I do.

WHIG EFFUSIONS.

AT BIRMINGHAM there is an address posted on the walls, evidently coming from Pis-aller PARKES, and signed GRACCHUS, who I suppose was some public robber of ROME, who picked the people's pockets in the name of liberty. This GRACCHUS says, "May my right hand forget *its cunning*, if I trust "these men." So says every pick-pocket of every set of peace-officers. GRACCHUS throws out some pretty broad hints against Mr. THOMAS ATTWOOD and Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, and with reason enough; for they did every thing that they could do to keep the cunning right hands, and left hands too, of the Whigs, out of the pockets of the peo-

ple; and the people of BIRMINGHAM have a great deal too much sense to be deluded by hireling rubbish like this.

At HULL, Mr. HILL has been figuring away in a room; and he, indeed, has uttered a most desperate menace; for he has declared that, if the people of England submit to the Tories, he will never raise his voice for them again! Oh, Lord! preserve us! What! not raise that voice which was raised in favour of the Poor-law Bill, along with Mr. HURT; that voice, which was heard for rescinding the vote on the malt-tax; for the Irish Coercion Bill; for the Australian Colony; for his being a commissioner for that colony; for his being a law-mending commissioner, for which he receives a thousand pounds a year of our money! Are we not to have again raised for us *that* voice which, in an "*incautious moment*," conveyed to the ear of Lord ALTHORP, in a whisper, that tale respecting Mr. SHEIL, which the same voice afterwards *retracted* in the face of that Mr. SHEIL! Unhappy people of HULL, if you should lose the protecting sound of that voice! However, I have heard that Sir CHARLES WOLSELEY intends to offer himself to you at the election; and, if you prefer either of your present members to him, you then merit degradation, indeed!

Lord MELBOURNE has got, I see, a parcel of little addresses presented to him by farmers and others in his neighbourhood, in Derbyshire. Faith! this is no bad thought! I will get some presented to me, when I get back to NORMANDY. There will be the tithing of NORMANDY, in the first place; then the parish of PINBRIGHT; the tithing of BADSHOT, and so on; and I will so harangue them from the dunghill out upon the common; and there will be such a prancing of ponies; such a running and squeaking of the pigs, and such a cackling and flying of the geese, that we shall make the Duke tremble, or the devil is in it. When we "*speaking out*," as the *Morning Chronicle* says of the hole-and-corner meetings of London, I warrant you we put a stop to the Duke's arsenals and cannon and muskets, of which Mr. WAKLEY is so afraid!

I defy a lump of clay itself to be serious in such a case; but, there was one little sentence said to be uttered by Lord MELBOURNE, which is worthy of serious attention; namely, *that there were no differences in the Cabinet*; that "*there was only the post of Lord ALTHORP to fill up*." Of course, BROUGHAM was to remain, and the Poor-law Bill go on. Now, this being the case, is there one man in the kingdom who does not wish to see the kingly Government pulled down, who must not allow, that the King not only did right, but that he adopted the only course that he could possibly pursue with any chance of safety to himself, and to the tranquillity and well-being of his people?

THE FIRES.

(Part of a Letter to Mr. Whittle of Dublin).

THE state of things "*up at Lunnun*" you, at Dublin, know as well as I do; but you do not know so much of the state of things in the country. I have always told you, that it was not the cities and great towns, but the villages, to the disposition of which, the rulers of this country ought to look. Taxation is the great cause of trouble and of danger. The hives of men, collected together by manufactures, are, occasionally, not at all affected by this weight. When they are affected by it, there are masses of wealth to draw upon to relieve the distress; and, if these fail, the people assembled in great masses, and accustomed from their infancy to a sedentary life, are more easily controlled by the application of physical force. It is not thus in rural affairs; and it has, in all ages, been found most difficult to govern, against their will, men widely scattered over a country, especially when those men have, from their infancy, been accustomed to great bodily labour; to the handling of cold and hard and rough substances; to heavy lifts; to hard blows; to the wind and the wet and the dirt; and when to all this is added the circumstance, which now exists in England, of stubbornness of character, belonging in a greater de-

gree to the countries in the South, East, and West, than to those in the North: all this considered, a sensible government will see the great danger of longer delaying to put an end to the sources of discontent, now prevailing in the agricultural villages of England. The farmers cannot pay their rents, and give a sufficiency to the labourers to secure the cultivation of the land. Yet the landlords must have their rents, or there is, besides unjust ruin inflicted on them, a dissolution of society. Our own committees have collected evidence to show us, that, while the labour is wanted to keep the land in a proper state of producing, it cannot be paid for by the farmers. Why cannot it be paid for? Because there are fifty-two millions a year to be collected in taxes, with wheat at five shillings a bushel; a state of things produced by the acts of the legislature itself! To remedy; or under pretence of remedying, this state of things, a Poor-law Bill has been resorted to, avowedly for the purpose of "*saving the estates of the landlords from being swallowed up,*" by causing the working people to live upon "*a coarser sort of diet*"! These are the objects of the bill, as stated by the projectors of it. And, now, look at the state of the country. With regard to the *fires*, they have generally followed a lowering of the wages of labour; but there is something *new* in the appearances at present. It appears that the most serious alarms are prevailing in the western parts of Berkshire, and in the adjoining parts of the county of Wilts; that the newspapers tell us, that the **WHOLE OF THE WORKHOUSE of WELFORD**, near NEWBURY, an agricultural village of great value, was *burnt down*! Now, it is the duty of the Government, and will be the duty of Parliament, to make particular inquiry into the *treatment of the poor in that workhouse*! The Poor-law Bill has, as I knew it would, disturbed every cottage in England and Wales; and, when every cottage is *troubled*, who is to expect that general tranquillity will prevail? To quiet the people, the vestries have met,

in some of the parishes, and decided, that they will give relief to the able-bodied, *notwithstanding the Poor-law Bill*! In the neighbourhood of FARRINGTON and of HIGHWORTH, on the confines of Berkshire and Wiltshire, the greatest degree of alarm, the most dreadful appearances, and the most dreadful acts, appear to prevail; though the *corpse* of a man, hanged for fire-setting, had been exhibited in that neighbourhood last year, in order to *terrify* the incendiaries! I have always deprecated any proceedings of a *vengeful* nature, being sure, that, with *such a people*, such proceedings must have the most fatal effect. Whether the new Ministry will pursue a course of conciliation, which cannot be effected without a *repeal of the Poor-law Bill*, is more than I can say: my confidence that they will must be confined to *wishes*, for it does not amount to a *hope*. If such a course be adopted, we may yet escape the peril into which this measure has plunged us. If such a course be not adopted, I must content myself with the consolation, that I have done every thing in my power to prevent the horrible scenes, the arrival of which I dread; and that my constituents and my country know it.

COMMON-COUNCIL AFFAIR.

The Recorder then read the following address from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London in Common Council assembled.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly represent to your Majesty that we feel deeply grateful to your Majesty for having in your gracious speeches from the throne recommended, and afterwards *approved* and sanctioned, the great measure of parliamentary reform, and especially for your Majesty's most gracious declaration, in answer to the address of this Court on the 12. of October, 1831, that we might be as-

sured of your Majesty's sincere desire to uphold and to improve the securities afforded by the constitution for the maintenance of the just rights of your people, and that we might rely on your Majesty's continued disposition to further the adoption of such measures as might seem best calculated for that purpose.

"We beg leave humbly to represent to your Majesty our opinion that the security of the crown, the stability of our most valued institutions, and the permanent prosperity of the country, can *only* be maintained by a steady *perseverance* in those *salutary improvements* which the country requires, and upon the attainment of which we have *thus* been led to rely with hope and confidence.

"That whilst we *respectfully acknowledge* the constitutional prerogative of your Majesty to nominate as your Ministers those whom your Majesty may *approve*, we cannot but avail ourselves of our *constitutional* and equally sacred right to express to your Majesty *our deep sorrow* that the hopes which your Majesty had raised and strengthened have been *dispelled* by the re-appointment of Ministers who *have ever* opposed the great measure of parliamentary reform; and we feel bound in duty to ourselves and to our country to declare to your Majesty that *we cannot feel confidence* that the legitimate *consequences of that act* will be faithfully *prosecuted* by those who, in every stage, denounced and opposed it, notwithstanding the recommendation and sanction which it received from your Majesty:

"That we can expect no correction of abuses in our social and political institutions from those whose voice has uniformly been raised in defence of those abuses; and we cannot but express our humble and earnest hope that the affairs of this country may be committed to the conduct of Ministers *possessing the affections and confidence of the people*, whose well-being and happiness are necessarily involved in the *appointment*.

(Signed by the order of the Court),

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

The Recorder, having concluded reading the address, presented it to his Majesty, who handed it to the Duke of Wellington, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and returned the following answer to the deputation.

"It has been and ever will be, the object of my earnest solicitude to correct abuses, and to improve the condition of the country.

"I trust, that the Ministers I may appoint will, by the successful prosecution of this the first wish of my heart, justify my confidence, and obtain that of my people."

The deputation then retired.

MR. HUME'S SPEECH AT WESTMINSTER.

Mr. HUME next presented himself, and was received with great applause. He had not hesitated to come forward when called upon to meet his constituents, as he thought no advocate of reform should hang back on the present occasion. When he looked back on the glorious proceedings of the last thirty months, he would ask them could they hesitate to decide between the Tories and liberty? or would they again submit to become the slaves of those men? Was it to be supposed that they who had so far succeeded in carrying into effect the great measure of reform, would now bend their necks to the yoke, and permit those men whom they had spurned before to ride rough-shod over them? (Great applause). He knew that the present meeting would be as unanimous as that at which he (Mr. Hume) had attended in his own parish, when they had proclaimed in a voice of thunder, "Down with the Tories!" (Cheers). Away with all absurd distinctions between *Whig* and *Tory*. *Let them no longer be humbugged with these epithets, but look to real practical objects*. What he (Mr. Hume) required was a good constitutional Government, in which the people should have the influence to which they were entitled, in which the peers should have their proper share of influence, and in which the King

should be the independent sovereign of the country, instead of being, as he had hitherto been, subservient to the peers and the rotten-borough system. (Cheers). The question was not whether sinecures and useless places should be abolished, or whether they should have cheap corn (for all these things were certain of attainment if they did not allow themselves to be interrupted in *their career of reform*), but whether the means which his Majesty had put into their hands should not be perfected and carried into effect for the regeneration of their country? The late proceedings in high places might meet the approval of the Emperor Nicholas, the Emperor of Austria, and such *characters*; but it was *not to be tolerated in a free country*, that the King of a constitutional Government should dismiss his legal and responsible advisers, without any fault on their part, and while they possessed the support of a large majority of the people of England. (Cheers). He was willing to forget many of the offences of the late Government; he had seen many black leaves, *but he was willing to turn over to the clean ones, and forget what had passed*. (Hear). The resolution which he held in his hand declared that the *past conduct* of the Tories was a proof that they would be always the supporters of arbitrary principles. Was there a man in that meeting who did not acknowledge the truth of that position, and who was not ready to declare that the Tory domination was one of corruption and of misrule? (Hear). Had not these very men in 1789 and 1792 attempted to stop the progress of reform by entering upon a ruinous war to divert the attention of Englishmen from the subject? The same measures would probably be now again resorted to; but unfortunately for the Tories, "the schoolmaster has been since abroad," and he trusted the time would shortly arrive when every child would be able to read, and as he grew up be able to judge for himself. They had already obtained the means of putting them down by the Reform Bill, and it was not to be supposed that his Majesty would have sanctioned that bill if he

did not mean to render it really effective for the redress of the grievances of the people. It was absurd to suppose that the Government could be properly conducted unless with the approbation of the majority of the people. Look at the very acts of the Tories. Were they not anxious to protect what had been thought almost too rotten to touch, the Irish Established Church? (Hear, hear). The church, he admitted, should be supported; but was it necessary to protect the abuses, the corruption, and the misrule of every department of that church, which had become scandalous all over the earth? There was more in the present stand of the Tories than they were aware of; it was an underhand attempt to put an end to that reform which the late Ministry had candidly told his Majesty they intended to effect; the extent of which it was not now necessary to allude to further, than that it would meet the wishes of the people of England, and the House of Commons. (Cheers). They might all recollect the speech lately put into his Majesty's mouth, in which he declared that he was prepared to defend all the institutions, not the good ones, or the good parts, but all the institutions of church and state as they now stood, with all their abominations and abuses. (A voice, "It has been copied in letters of gold"). He (Mr. Hume) was well reminded that it had been copied in letters of gold. Every Tory in the country had it over his mantel-piece. Did not that show the character of the advisers by whom he was surrounded? Let them look at the speeches of the Ashford and Canterbury dinners, and they would there find the Conservatives boldly asserting that his Majesty was determined to support every part of the constitution *as it now existed*. These observations and assertions were deserving of serious attention. *The Duke had stated at the Ashford dinner that the rotten church would be defended by the army and navy of England*. That was what they had to expect from the military Dictator. (Loud cheers). Who then was the agitator that set the people in a ferment? Who was the disturber of

the public peace? Was it not the Duke, by hazarding such declarations as these? (Cheers). Would the people be deluded by the story that a *carte blanche* had been sent to Sir Robert Peel, and that the conqueror of one hundred battles was willing to take office as a subaltern under him? This was a mere subterfuge. If Sir Robert Peel were Minister to-morrow, did they not all know that the Duke of Wellington would be the adviser, and the leading man at the Horse Guards and elsewhere? (Cheers). Let the people be on their guard and peaceful. Let them pursue the straight-forward course they had adopted before, and they must prevail over military despotism and the supporters of the Holy Alliance. (Renewed cheering). Need he remind them how they had suffered under Castlereagh, when the country had been dragged at the wheels of that unholy alliance? Need he ask them whether they would now remain quiet under the yoke of the same party until they had ascertained what Sir Robert Peel intended to do? ("No, no" and loud cheers). If Sir R. Peel professed his readiness to grant the people universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and annual Parliaments, he (Mr. H.) would not believe a word of it (hear!), for what would he do with Lords Winchilsea and Kenyon, and Sir R. Inglis (who he understood had gone on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land)? How would he act when he (Mr. H.) had the declaration of the latter, who was a man of honour and consistent in his principles, "that from his knowledge of his Right Hon. Friend, (Sir R. Peel), he could not believe that he who had acted so consistently for years, would now carry into effect measures which he had so often declared would be ruinous to the country; but even if such measures were brought forward by that right hon. gentleman or others, he (Sir R. Inglis) would oppose them." (Cheers). What a strange state they were placed in, for not one friend of the hon. baronet had yet come forward to say one word for him, or defend him from the charge of being a man without honour, because of his

taking office for the mere sake of lucre and power, and for the purpose of being enabled to gratify his friends by saddling them upon the public. In that cry he (Mr. H.) would be obliged to join, if he saw Sir R. Peel now take the helm of affairs, and say, "I utterly disregard all my former opinions—I will carry through these very reforms which I think are and have been declared to be abominations, so that I can keep in power." (Cheers). Down with such men (great cheering); but he was led away by the heat of argument, for, thank God, they were not up yet (cheers)—and he trusted they never would be. He thought he could tell them of whom the Tory Administration was to be formed. He judged of what materials it was to be made up from looking at those who had of late attended the councils, he would ask whether there was one man amongst them from whom the country had a right to expect any redress of grievances; was there one amongst them who had not emptied his pockets for the purpose of supporting the constitution as it then stood, full of rank abuses? (Loud cheering). The language of the resolution was most appropriate, for the Tories had certainly been the most active enemies of all reforms. Feeling strongly for the liberties of his country, he most emphatically declared that he could put no trust in such men; he could not believe that they would bring forward any measures that would be beneficial. In England the people were strong enough to check them and protect themselves, but the mischief the Tories could do with allying this country again to the infamous Holy Alliance, was altogether incalculable; and if they were allowed to remain in power, the people of *regenerated* France, Belgium, Portugal, and Spain, would again be trampled upon by the tyrants and despots they had so lately relieved themselves from. Those people were anxiously looking forward to the time when Englishmen should regain all their liberties (hear, hear); it was for that time they most anxiously prayed (cheers); for then they trusted the example would

be so good as to carry conviction along with it, and extend the blessings of real liberty to them. (Cheers). How strange was their situation; how awful it was even now, when reports were made to his Majesty of the sentences awarded by the law to criminals, there was not even the shadow of a council with which to advise; all was left to the great warrior, who was to be seen flying from one office to another; who was now here, now there, conducting the whole business of the state without assistance. Who, he would ask, was the agitator? Daniel O'Connell (cheers) had been described as such, but the Duke of Wellington was greater, in seizing as he did all the powers of Government, and keeping possession of them for fifteen days. For all that was known, he might continue to be "the Government" in his own person, for another fifteen, and if this were allowed, why might he not say, "I have managed very well for one month, why should I not save the trouble and expense of filling up any of the offices? I can do the duties of them all well enough." (Cheers and laughter). He called upon the meeting to look at what the Tories had done, and judge of them by their former acts. They had been told over and over again to wait for declarations from the Government, and promises were made that reform should go on: if they wished for a sample of Tory promises, they had no farther to look than to the conduct of the thorough "church and King" Lord Mayor. (Loud laughter). He really was sorry, and almost felt ashamed, when he saw some sensible men, friends of his, so easily imposed upon by such a shallow hollow man, as his civic lordship. That was the time for them to tell his Majesty, in the most distinct terms, that they would place no confidence in such men, and that if he wished to have peace at home, he must keep trade and manufactures in a flourishing condition, which could never be done by appointing a Ministry which did not possess the confidence of the country. (Cheers). Let them have a long pull, a strong pull, but above all, let them have a pull all together, and their suc-

cess was certain. The hon. Gentleman concluded amidst great applause.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and passed unanimously amidst cheering.

DEATH OF PAPER-MONEY.

IN America, at any rate, this devil is dead and buried; and the following, taken from a NEW YORK newspaper, called the "*Jeffersonian*," is an account of the melancholy funeral. The President has found a sensible people to rally round him, and support him in the exercise of his prerogative. They have chosen a new Congress, and have given him a majority of three to two, if not two to one, pledged to support him against the devil of paper-money. I insert this article with, as far as I recollect, more pleasure than I ever inserted an article before in my life.

(From the *Jeffersonian*.)

BANK FUNERAL POSTPONED.—In consequence of some of the leading members of the Whigs of 1834, alias the Pin party, alias Bank Tory party, having been confined to their rooms by gout, rheumatism, &c., occasioned by their over exertions during the late campaign, and the time occupied in paying up their bets, the funeral procession of the Bank was postponed until this day, at the same hour, when it will *positively* take place.

We insert the funeral procession this morning, and we hope the undertaker will be as prompt as possible, as it is rumoured by several of the friends of the deceased that the corpse smells horribly.

DEATH, BURIAL, & FUNERAL PROCESSION

OF THE

BRITISH BANK,

Alias the U. S. Bank,

FROM THE BANK TORIES HEAD QUARTERS, MASONIC HALL.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

GRAND MARSHAL—ADONIRAM CHANDLER,

Mounted on the celebrated horse PANIC.

MUSIC—Playing the Funeral Dirge.

"The Bank Tories are completely routed."

Air—*Rogues March.*

COFFIN.

Pall Bearers

Pall Bearers

Leigh

Frelinghuysen

Tyler

Ewing

Clay

Webster

Poir Dexter

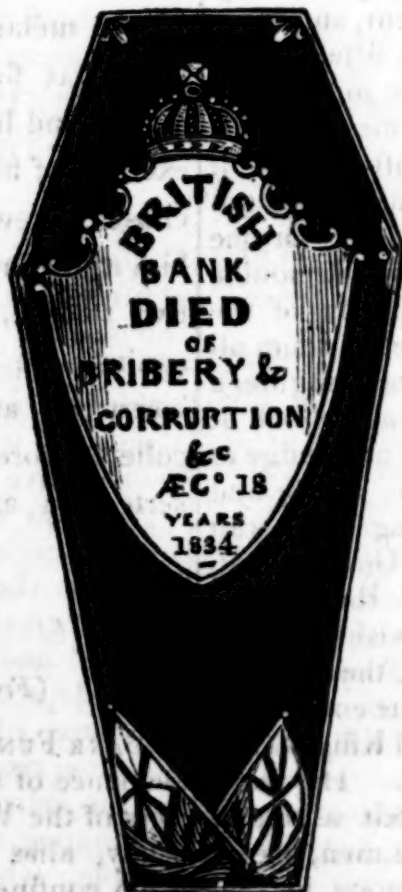
Sprague

Calhoun

Preston

Southard

Beil



A Mule carrying Nick Biddle's Boots, in which are deposited a list of the Bank-enslaved Editors, led by Redwood Fisher.

CHIEF MOURNER.

DUDLEY SELDEN
OGDEN HOFFMAN
WILLIAM SAMPSON
DR. M'NEVEN
JAMES G. KING

HIRED BULLIES

THE DIFFERENT TORY EDITORS.

JAMES WATSON WEBB
MORDECAI M. NOAH
COL. WM. L. STONE
CHARLES KING
THEODORE DWIGHT
DAVID HALE
JOHN LOCKE

DISAPPOINTED OFFICE SEEKERS.

WHIGS OF 1834.

With Pins on the Lapels of their coats.

The Funeral Oration will be delivered by God-like Daniel. Funeral Dirge written by Gull Verplanck, and recited by Dudley Selden to the Air

Hark from the Polls a doleful sound,
Mine ears attend the cry,
Ye living Whigs, come view the ground,
Where you must shortly lie.—*Modernized.*

Webster Southard and Ewing will each wear two wigs and one scratch on the left arm, in consequence of having arrived in town just in time to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of the departed monster.

The procession will then move from Masonic Hall at 2 o'clock precisely, and proceed from thence to the Battery, where a British packet will be in readiness to convey the remains to Nova Scotia for interment.

All the Whig captains in the harbour are requested to hoist the British ensign at half-mast, and all other Whigs to wear a piece of crape on the left arm for 30 days.

During the procession, a *cow* bell will be rung, and minute guns will be fired from the *Little Frigate*, under the command of Tom Going. Powder will be furnished by Col. Webb from the Royal Magazine, for the purpose of firing three rounds of blank cartridge, by his corps de reserve.

P.S.—The Bank Whig Tory who mutilated the figure-head of the *Constitution*, has just arrived, and will also join in procession.

We understand the editor of the defunct *Eag'e* alias the Gull, will accompany the corpse to Nova Scotia, and pay it funeral honours by strewing over the grave 10,000 copies of his paper, which he was not able to dispose of during the election.

N.B. We understand that upon a *post-mortem* examination held on the body of the deceased *Eagle* alias the Gull, by Dr. M'Nevin, a part of Clay's speech was found in the windpipe, which was the cause of his speedy exit, the bird being unable to digest such rank food.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

THE newspapers tell *us*, that the messenger who went from BRIGHTON is *come back*, and that Sir ROBERT is *coming*. Under similar circumstances it should have been said of me, that *I was come*, and that the messenger was *coming*. I will hear of no circumstances: I will hear of no obstacle but time and space. The clothes never should have gone off my back; a bed never should have received my body, till I had been in the presence of a King who had done me such honour as the King did to him in this case. I wish to say nothing ill-natured, but I will not disguise my thoughts; and I must say that I think this is a bad beginning.

MR. HUME'S LETTER.

"TO THE ELECTORS OF MIDDLESEX.

"Gentlemen,—I find, that during my absence from England, important and alarming changes have taken place in the state of public affairs. The majority of my metropolitan colleagues have published an address to their constituents, to which, had I been present, I should have given my willing assent.

"In so doing, however, I should more especially have agreed with those amongst them who think that we have reason greatly to complain of the undecided and timid policy which Ministers adopted, after carrying the great measure of reform in Parliament; thereby retarding those ameliorations it was calculated to produce, and disappointing the just expectations of the people, who had so nobly supported them through the previous struggle.

"By this line of conduct, they, perhaps, deemed it possible to conciliate those whom they ought to have known to be irreconcilable enemies; not perceiving that they were thereby losing (or not caring to lose) the confidence of honest and sincere friends. Again and again had they been warned by myself and others, even at the risk of wounding the feelings of men, with whom we were most anxious to co-operate, of the inevitable consequences of such irreso-

lute and mischievous policy; the result bears out our anticipations. The people became comparatively indifferent; re-action was sopenly talked of; the King, deceived as to the feelings of the nation, dismissed the reform Ministry; and the Duke of Wellington is the dictator; the more than Prime Minister, of England; amidst the acclamations and rejoicings of the advocates and supporters of arbitrary Government here, and throughout the continent of Europe.

"I speak confidently as to this last point; having just witnessed the excitement and anxiety produced abroad, by the news of this change of Ministry.

"We are, indeed, pliced in an unprecedented situation: for ten days, the whole responsibility of every department of the Government (save that of Lord Chancellor) has been vested in one man. It may be ten; it may be twenty more days, ere Sir Robert Peel, on whom, it seems, our fate depends, arrive, to say whether we have or have not an administration! Had it pleased his Majesty to call to his councils Lord William Bentinck, from India, instead of Sir Robert Peel, from Italy, we might have been kept in this situation for a year. If it be competent to one man to hold all the offices of the state for one week, why not for one year?

"I respect the prerogative of his Majesty, given for the benefit of his people, of calling to his councils whomsoever he may think proper; but, I ask, is the present a state of things that should continue without remonstrance on our part? Should we not present humble and dutiful petitions to his Majesty (whose sincere regard for the true interests of his people has been too strongly proved, by his grant of reform, to be for a moment doubted), that he will be graciously pleased to assemble the great council of the nation, in order to restore confidence at home and abroad? Or, if it be supposed that the present Parliament does not fairly represent the opinions of the nation, let us entreat him, by dissolve it at once, to appeal, as on a former occasion, to his people.

"That the Tories have obtained the confidence of the people, I cannot for a moment believe. That the same men who so powerfully struggled to obtain reform in Parliament, as a means of securing good and cheap government, should now expect to effect that great object through a party whose political history, to this day, has been a series of extravagance, corruption, and oppression, is what I never will believe, until I see a House of Commons returned in which that party shall have a majority.

"To avert such a calamity will be the duty of the electors, when called upon, as they must soon be, to protect, as well as their own, the rights and interests of that large majority of the people who have, as yet, no voice in the selection of representatives.

"Let me, therefore, entreat all real Reformers to lay aside their minor differences, and combine their united efforts against the unalterable enemies of all efficient reform in church and state.

"From such a party, let us *listen to no offers, accept no compromise*. Specious *hopes may be held out* to delude and to gain time; but, can men who opposed the Reform Bill in every stage, and denounced it as the destruction of the British constitution, be the fit instruments to work out its legitimate beneficial results? I hold that they cannot. Let all those who think with me join heart and hand in the approaching trial. I do not, I will not, for a moment, doubt but that their efforts will be crowned with a success as glorious as marked their former memorable struggles.

"I remain, gentlemen,

"Your obedient humble servant,

"JOSEPH HUME.

"*Bryanston-square, Nov. 28.*"

DINNER AT OLDHAM.

THE following, from the *Manchester Advertiser*, is some account of what took place at the dinner given to Mr. FIELDEN and myself, by our constituency. There was an open-air meeting in the middle of the day; but to give an account of the whole that has passed would fill a pretty tolerable volume. We had

a hearty welcome, a fine day, and a jovial night; and, what was the really pleasant part of the thing, we had to address ourselves to some of the most sensible people in the world; not to be deluded by the hideous outcry of the Whigs; men knowing their own duty to their country; men too sensible to wish to interfere with the King in the exercise of his duty; men *relying on us* to prevent that exercise from doing harm to them. After reading of the noise and the nonsense, which the Whig commissioners have been enabled to stir up amongst little groups in London, it was a satisfaction, indeed, for us to reflect, that, *here*, we were in the midst of a million of industrious people with sense enough to despise that noise and that nonsense.

THE DINNER.

It had been arranged that a public dinner should be given to Messrs. Cobbett and Fielden, in the evening of this day. The honourable members remained at the Albion inn during the whole of the afternoon, and were visited by a number of their constituents and other gentlemen. In the evening about 150 gentlemen sat down to a good and substantial dinner, prepared by Mrs. Clay. Applications to a much greater extent were made, but it was found impossible to accommodate more than the above number. The dinner was laid out in two rooms, and those in the smaller room were accommodated in the principal room, on the withdrawal of the cloth.—Joshua Milne, E-q., was in the chair, supported by the honourable members for the borough. Many gentlemen from Manchester were also present at the dinner. We must content ourselves with a more brief report of the proceedings than that given above. Dinner being ended,

The CHAIRMAN proceeded to the main business of the day. After some preliminary remarks respecting his own unfitness for the office, the Chairman proceeded to congratulate the meeting on their having both their highly valued and respected representatives once more

among them. He expressed a hope that, in the bursts of eloquence which they might anticipate from many of the gentlemen who would have to address them, no abusive language or coarse epithets would be indulged in against their political opponents: a good cause needed not such aids, and a bad one was sure to be injured by them. Let them fight their adversaries with the weapons of argument, not of abuse. The first toast was an old acquaintance, but he believed it would not be the less acceptable on that account. The Chairman then gave, "The people, the source of all just authority." After due honour had been done to this toast, the Chairman next gave, "A full, fair, and free representation of the people in Parliament, connected as that must necessarily be, with the repeal of the Septennial Act and the vote by ballot."

The CHAIRMAN here said, that the toast he had next the honour to propose might be said to be the principal one of the evening, as it was most closely connected with the occasion upon which they had met. The company would anticipate that the toast referred to the two gentlemen who sat on his right and left. (Loud cheers). The conduct of those gentlemen in Parliament, during two most arduous sessions, had been such as to give great and general satisfaction to those by whose suffrages they had been placed in their present situation; a situation which they had so ably and so worthily filled. (Hear). It was true, he had been frequently asked by those who were opposed to them, what good their hon. members had done in Parliament, as if the two members for Oldham had the power to carry any measures which their wisdom or humanity might suggest, with the same ease with which the Whig Government had carried so many foolish, not to say wicked measures. (Hear). His reply had been, what had they *not* done, that it was in the power of two men to do? (Hear). If the members of all the new constituencies had done their duty equally well, we should by this time have been experiencing the solid benefits of a large

reduction of taxation. (Hear). The Chairman concluded by calling upon

Mr. FITTON, to speak more at length upon the toast: He said it would be a libel upon the feelings and understandings of those present to suppose that they did not fully appreciate the merits of the two gentlemen whose names were mentioned in the toast, and therefore any enlargement upon those merits would be unnecessary, though nothing could be more simple, distinguished as one of the gentlemen was in the field of politics and literature, and as the other was as a kind and humane master, and as sustaining an honourable name among British merchants. But it was to their characters and conduct as members for that borough that he now wished to call the particular attention of the company; and he was sure they would agree with him that however disgraceful was the general character of the first "reformed" Parliament, and however melancholy the exhibition had been, to those who had so long struggled for reform, he was sure they would agree with him that the career of their own representatives had been honourable in the greatest degree, as they had generally been opposed to the great majority of that Parliament, a Parliament, he grieved to say, that he believed had not had its equal, since the days of Elizabeth, for imbecility of intellect and wickedness of purpose, for abject degradation, and an absence of all those other honourable features which a Parliament ought to possess; a Parliament which enjoyed greater means of doing good than any which had preceded it, and which had still not done one thing to redeem the foul act it had committed in passing the odious Poor-law Bill. After a severe condemnation of the present House of Commons the speaker complimented the constituency of Oldham for not going among the Lord Johns and Lord Charleses for persons to represent them in Parliament, but had rather sought out two men having some community of feeling and interest with themselves; and if the whole kingdom had been searched he verily believed that it would have

been impossible to have found two gentlemen who would have performed their duties so well. (Loud applause). Where all their parliamentary conduct was so good, it would perhaps be difficult to select portions for especial praise; but he (Mr. Fitton) would just refer, in the case of Mr. Cobbett, to his vigorous opposition to the Irish Coercion Bill, and his exposure of the iniquities of the stamp laws. Also to his presentation of the Camberwell and Walworth petition, whereby he had saved the life of George Furzey, and the part he had taken in the whole matter connected with it. He (Mr. F.) would say that this last was among the acts that would ever live in the minds of the people of that borough, and ever secure for him the gratitude of the whole nation. (Loud cheers). Then there was his resolute opposition to the grant of twenty millions to a parcel of bankrupt West India planters; and his equally resolute opposition to the (so called) Poor-law Amendment Bill; a bill which none but a base and brutal Legislature would have ventured to project; a bill which Mr. Cobbett had denounced in the most indignant and eloquent terms; a bill which he believed not the worst Tory Parliament that had ever existed, not even that which passed the Six Acts, would have sanctioned. For his unflinching opposition to this bill, Mr. Cobbett deserved, and had obtained the gratitude of all real friends of humanity. (Hear). With respect to Mr. Fielden, he would remark once for all, that it was sufficient to say that he had always resolutely seconded Mr. Cobbett in all his efforts; that he had constantly and unflinchingly fought side by side with him in his endeavours to obtain a reduction of taxation for the labouring classes of the community. (Hear). He also possessed a fund of local knowledge which Mr. Cobbett could not be expected to be master of, and which enabled him to make known the real condition of the working classes, and to check and expose the audacious bullyings of official falsehood, when it was asserted that all the working classes were in a state of perfect prosperity.

This he had done by means of a statement authenticated by the signatures of individuals whose veracity could not be impeached; he had thus struck official insolence dumb, and compelled Lord Althorp to grant a committee of inquiry into the state of manufactures, shipping, and agriculture, before which every one of his statements had been proved ten-fold, by a body of evidence which it was impossible to overturn. The Ministry, however, finding that they were defeated here, had recourse to a shuffle, to prevent the report from being published, and no report had been published from that day to this. Mr. Fitton concluded his excellent speech by proposing, "Our respected representatives, Messrs. Cobbett and Fielden, the zealous and able advocates of the interests of the poor." The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. COBBETT then rose, and was loudly cheered. His speech necessarily contained a repetition of many of the observations made during his morning's address; these we shall pass over without further notice. He alluded to the complimentary manner in which the exertions of himself and colleague had been set forth and received. Certainly, however, no more than justice had been done to their intentions, and also to their endeavours as far as they were able. But in regard to any disappointment which might be felt about what they had effected, he and his colleague had in reality hardly more power in the House than as if they had been two little robins or a couple of sparrows (laughter), and it had been a great source of mortification to them to see how every motion for the good of the people had been treated. Mr. Fitton had truly described the character of this Parliament. But they should have seen its conduct with very few exceptions, when his hon. colleague made his statement relative to the condition of the hand-loom weavers. I have seen the obdurate men, by scores, sit and sneer at my hon. colleague, and laugh, and turn up their noses, while he was giving details of the smallness of the wages of these poor men, and the ex-

tent of their sufferings, and when he himself was almost unable to give utterance to his sentiments, such was the heart-rending character of the picture which he drew. (Shame). To be able to endure this was no small degree of suffering, gentlemen; and my excellent colleague suffered more than I in this respect. I treated them in a different manner: I tendered them scorn for scorn (cheers and laughter); I paid them back pretty much in their own coin. (Continued laughter). I believe I gave them payment for what was due for my hon. colleague, I paid for him as well as myself. (Hear). For if I have a word at my command, a twist of my body, or a twitch of my face, which is calculated to show my contempt of such a set, they have it from me as often as I find occasion. (Loud cheers). This was due from me to my colleague, and to you also: for had you been standing by you would have wished me to do it. You would have said—"Provoke them and pay them off, for we can't." Whatever part of my duty I have neglected, gentlemen, I have not neglected this part, at any rate. (Cheers and laughter). Talk of neglecting duty, the hon. member continued, he would have read a paper which had just been put into his hand, but to which there was no signature. The hon. member here read the letter. It called for an explanation of his conduct in not having been present and voted on behalf of Mr. Harvey's motion for a revision of the pension-list. He would give them explanation. The motion was one of inquiry into a particular class of pensions, amounting in all to about 180,000*l.* per annum, and required the grounds of such pensions to be stated. In a conversation he had had with Mr. Harvey, he had made objections to the terms of his motion: he would have assumed that no person had any right to a pension who could not himself show a good claim to it. There was, to be sure, no harm in the motion; and he (Mr. Cobbett) would have voted for it but that he was out of town when it was submitted to the House. But he saw a much better opportunity for such a motion: when the Poor-law

Bill was under discussion, and they had come to the motion requiring the fathers, grandfathers, children, &c., of paupers, to support their reciprocal relations, instead of their being sent to the parish, he moved as an amendment to the clause, as had been stated to the meeting that morning by his hon. colleague, that the parents and children of all persons on the pension-list should support their relatives in like manner, and their names be removed from such list. (Hear). Now, he thought this a great deal better way of treating the matter, although he did not blame Mr. Harvey for what he had done. After some remarks on the triumph which the people of Oldham had enabled him to achieve over those who had for years been attempting to keep him down; over that man (Lord Brougham) who had now fallen for ever himself; Mr. Cobbett again referred to the three ingredients of parliamentary reform, a repeal of the Septennial Act, the ballot, and an extension of the suffrage. In regard to the first, he advocated annual parliaments, as being a return to the ancient usages of the constitution; expressed an opinion that the second (the ballot) was not of very much importance, but that it ought to be placed under such regulations, that any constituency might have recourse to it that should so determine; and in regard to the third, repeated many of his arguments of the morning, to prove that representation ought to be co-extensive with the rights of labour. This was a principle: let them but forsake this for a money qualification, and they abandoned the principle, and a 100*l.* qualification might then be fixed with as much regard to the principles as a 1*l.* qualification. With regard to the Duke of Wellington, he knew not what he would do; but if the people did their duty they had nothing to fear from him. But he (Mr. Cobbett) must say that the Dissenters were somewhat unreasonable when they united against him; for he had once granted them something, in the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, while the late Ministry, individually and collectively, in-

cluding Lord Darham, had declared that they would never consent to a separation of church and state. Suppose the Duke were now to take it into his head to grant a church reform, and a separation from the state. (Hear). He (Mr. Cobbett) was of opinion that no reform of the church would be sufficient that did not include a separation from the state. The mere granting of degrees at the universities was only an aristocratical distinction, giving an advantage to the rich over the poor Dissenters. He explained the nature of this advantage, by saying that those who were called to the bar were saved three years of preliminary study, besides a large amount of expense, if they had first obtained a degree at the university. He repeated, that he should be content with no plan of church reform that did not involve a separation, and also that did not take the tithe from the parsons and convert it into a tax upon the land to carry on the business of Government. After thanking the company for their attention, Mr. Cobbett sat down amidst loud applause.

Mr. FIELDEN next rose, and was hailed by loud cheering. After alluding to the feelings by which he had been actuated since his election as the representative of Oldham, namely, to do justice to the working classes of the country, Mr. Fielden dwelt upon the disgraceful conduct invariably exhibited in Parliament, towards those members who undertook such an ungracious task. The scoffing and jesting, and horrible noises, sometimes indulged by members of the British legislature, who were living on the industry of the people at large, were oftentimes such as would disgrace a cockpit, and would almost baffle description. He referred to the hopes excited by the promises held out by the Whig Government, not one of which had been realized; but, on the contrary, many acts had been done for which the people despised them, and he hoped they would never be allowed to return to power. (Hear). The hon. Member next adverted to the endeavours he had made in reference to the inquiry into the state of the hand-

loom weavers, and to the complete establishment of this statement of their distress, by evidence brought before that committee. As to the causes of this distress, which, though not perhaps equal to the scenes of distress lately witnessed by his hon. colleague in Ireland, was at all events such as the working men of England were not likely to endure quietly for any long time; as to the causes of this, an idea was entertained by some persons, that they were beyond legislative control; that they arose out of a state of things which must exist, while a transition was going on by which labour was almost superseded; in other words, that the sufferings of the hand-loom weavers were the result of the improvements in machinery. To satisfy the committee that this was not the fact, and that the distress arose from other causes than those assigned above; causes which were susceptible of parliamentary control, he (Mr. Fielden) caused witnesses to attend from all parts of England where the woollen, silk, cotton, and linen manufacture was carried on; from Spitalfields, Macclesfield, Stockport, Leeds, Manchester, Bolton, Glasgow, and Paisley; and established beyond the power of contradiction that the condition of the hand-loom weavers was nearly the same, whether they were engaged in woollen, silk, linen, or cotton. (Hear). Now in the linen and silk weaving, there were few power-looms introduced: in the woollen weaving the number was also comparatively small, while for the finer fabric of cottons, such as muslins, there were not many used; still the workmen in all these branches were suffering as much distress as those of the cotton hand-loom weavers; nay, more than the plain calico weavers, whose labour came more extensively into competition with the power-loom machinery. (Hear). Thus, then, it was proved that other causes must be in operation to produce this distress; especially as it was admitted that the agricultural population were in an equal or nearly equal state of depression to the hand-loom weavers; and the two together constituted with

their families nearly twenty millions of the population of the empire. (Hear). In his investigation upon the subject, he (Mr. F.) had devised a plan calculated, as he thought, to effect an improvement. This plan he was urged to lay before the committee, but he refused until they allowed him formally to give evidence before them. He then developed his plan, which was nearly the same as that recommended by the Bolton weavers; (to establish local boards of trade, to regulate the rate of wages, we presume); and he hoped that next session, if the Parliament held together so long, something would be done towards the relief of the class he had mentioned. But who did the meeting think he (Mr. F.) had found the greatest opponents of parliamentary interference in the matter? Why, the free-traders among the Whigs; those who were everlastingly crying out for low prices, without ever making an attempt, except in an opposite direction, to give us low taxes. If they had made an alteration in the taxes equal to the alteration made in the value of money, the late inquiry would have been unnecessary, and the weavers would now have been in a state of prosperity. These Whig free-traders, in the advocacy of their doctrine, were eternally clamouring for a repeal of the corn laws. Now he (Mr. F.) was also for a repeal of those laws; but not to accompany that repeal by an equivalent reduction of taxes would be manifestly unjust to the cultivators of the soil. He had told the latter, when they opposed the repeal, that they went the wrong way to work; why not endeavour to take off the taxes? "Oh," they replied, "this cannot be done, there is the funded debt, and national faith must be kept." "Then," was my reply, "I will vote against you, and I hope you will suffer until you agree to that equitable adjustment for which my hon. colleague has been contending; then the corn laws will be unnecessary." (Hear). An equitable adjustment or a return to paper-money, was inevitable; for it was impossible to pay the present amount of taxation in the present currency; indeed

he would rather see a return to paper than the endeavour to go on as at present persevered in, as the system would then sooner come to an end. Perhaps, however, the Duke by his measures would render a return to paper unnecessary: some said that he would repeal the malt-tax, which would certainly be a bold step; and he might also lay on a property tax; but how would the landlords bear this, with wheat at 40s. the quarter? (Hear). But at all events it was the duty of the people resolutely to demand a large reduction of taxation; and if an election should take place, to determine not to vote for any man who would not pledge himself to attempt a reduction to the extent of twenty millions at least. (Hear). One main cause of the strenuous battling for low prices was the advantage thereby obtained by pensioners and annuitants. Thus every one of this class could now purchase twice as much corn with the same money as he could before the war; and thrice as much cloth; and yet his income remained untouched. The same consideration, he (Mr. F.) had no doubt, had suggested the new Poor-law Bill, which, if not repealed, would rapidly involve the country in difficulties which every good man must deplore. (Hear). Mr. Fielden concluded by thanking the meeting for their attention, and sat down amidst thunders of applause.

The CHAIRMAN next gave, "The 654 electors who returned Messrs. Cobbett and Fielden."

Mr. TAYLOR spoke upon this toast in a speech pregnant with excellent commonsense and humour. He drew a picture of Mr. Cobbett's sacrifices and sufferings in the cause of the people.

"The working men of Oldham, and may they soon obtain their political rights," was next given.

Mr. CONDY, being loudly called for, spoke in illustration of the toast. He referred to the many instances of virtue and intelligence exhibited by the democracy, none of which were more striking than that shown by the working men of that borough, in their attachment to their own hon. members.

Mr. COBBETT then rose again, and in reference to what had been said, by Mr. Taylor, of his sufferings and sacrifices, said he did not lay claim to more than ordinary disinterestedness; but the fact was that he had coolly compared the advantages of riches joined to the detestation of a whole people, with comparative poverty; simply being able to obtain decent clothes and enough to eat for his family, health, and little or no serious care, and the good will of millions; he had chosen the latter, and had no reason to regret his preference. (Loud cheers). He, and Canning, and Huskisson, and Liverpool, and Brougham, had all started in the world at the same time: whose lot was now most to be envied? (Loud cheers). The honourable member next returned to the topic of the suffrage, and gave expressions to some opinions on the subject which he said had been suggested by Mr. Condy's speech. He made a powerful address in favour of the suffrage being founded on the rights of labour, which we regret our already much exceeded limits compel us to omit.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the health of Andrew Jackson, the President of the United States.

To this toast Mr. COBBETT responded, and gave a sketch of the life of that great enemy of paper-money.

Mr. FIELDEN also made some remarks on the evil consequences of paper-money, especially in the facility which it afforded for the negotiating of foreign loans, and the numerous attendant frauds. Reverting to the subject of the hand-loom weavers, the honourable member said that their work had been described as mere child's play. The fact was, that children were now compelled to do the work of men, and men and women compelled to do the work of horses. (Cheers).

The CHAIRMAN next gave, "A system of poor-laws for Ireland, founded on the statute of the 43d of Elizabeth."

Mr. CONDY was again called up, and gave a description of the state of Ireland, consequent upon the mal-administration of her affairs. This again brought up Mr. Cobbett, who described

the state of the peasantry in many parts of Ireland he had recently visited, and with much force and eloquence advocated the introduction of poor-laws, as the most effectual remedy for this.

The CHAIRMAN next gave, "George Condry, Esq., and the *Manchester and Salford Advertiser*"; he described the *Advertiser* as the only organ of radicalism in this part of the country.

Mr. CONDY briefly returned thanks, amidst loud cheers, and gave the health of the Chairman, which was received with acclamation. In acknowledging the toast, Mr. Milne said, that averse as he was to taking part in a political contest; and much as he had exercised his humble abilities at the last election, to secure the return of their present hon. members, he was so perfectly satisfied with their parliamentary conduct, that should another election take place, he was ready to redouble his exertions to effect their re-election? This announcement was received with loud cheers.

An accident caused a delay in the delivery of a part of last week's impression, so that some of the *Registers* were too late for post. This, however, is not likely to occur again.

From the *LONDON GAZETTE*,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1834.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

BELLAMY, J., Ross, Herefordshire, apothecary.
BROOKS, J., Wells, Somersetshire, mercer.
SALTHOUSE, W., Poulton, Lancashire, malster.

BANKRUPTS.

ALDERSON, T., Rufford, Lancashire, inn-keeper.
BIDDLE, J., Birmingham, factor.
CROSSBY, B., Rotherham, Yorkshire, draper.
EARP, J., and T. Haines, Brownlow-street, Holborn, tailors.
FIELDHOUSE, B., Kinfare, Staffordshire, inn-keeper.
GIBBS, J., Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, grocer.
HALLILEY, E., Leeds, cloth-merchant.
HORTON, J., Leeds, joiner.
HUSTLER, O., Halstead, Essex, scrivener.
REVETT, J., Colchester, stage-coach-proprietor.
SCARR, R. T., jun., Bishops Stortford Hertfordshire, surgeon.

SMALPAGE, R., Leeds, tailor.
SMITH, J. D., Norwood, stable-keeper.
STAIG, J. and J. Poulson, City-basin, marble-masons.
SUSTENANCE, S. W., Piccadilly and Robert-street, Chelsea, bookseller.
TAYNTON, N., Lincoln's-inn, law-stationer.
WALKER, T., Trowbridge, Wiltshire, cloth-manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

LUGTON, A., Haddington, grocer.
THOMSON, A., St. Andrews, merchant.
WYLLIE, W., Kilmarnock, carpet-manufacturer.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9.

INSOLVENTS.

BURROWS, W., Leicester-street, Leicester-square, plumber.
ELFORD, R., Twickenham Common, veterinary surgeon and farrier.
LYNCH, R. P., Duke-street, Portland-place, and Hackney, manufacturer of rosin-oil.

BANKRUPTS.

ALDERSON, T., Rufford, Lancashire, inn-keeper.
BAYER, G., Farnham-pl., Southwark, tanner.
BERRY, J., Tabernacle-walk, draper.
BLOXAM, W., Wurnford-court, Throgmorton-street, stock-broker.
COLEMAN, T., Dorlston, Staffordshire, nail-master.
DONE, T., Audley, Staffordshire, farmer.
FIELDHOUSE, B., Kinfane, Staffordshire, farmer.
HUMPHRIES, J., Newgate-street, victualler.
KINGSLEY, J., Holone, Bedfordshire, sheep-jobber.
LARK, W., Bungay, Suffolk, wine-merchant.
PAYNE, C. M., and J. Jones, Paternoster-row, silk-printers.
POOLE, W., and V. Thompson, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, victuallers.
RITCHER, A., Soho-square, bookseller.
SMITH, J. D., Norwood, Surrey, stable-keeper.
STUART, W. B., Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, tailor.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, CORN-EXCHANGE, Dec. 8.—We had a fair supply of Wheat to this morning's market from the home counties, and which proved much more than adequate to the demand. Fine white Wheat supported the currency of last Monday, but fine red, and all other descriptions, moved slowly off hand at a decline of 1s. per quarter. In bonded Wheat nothing transpiring. The large supply of Barley, principally from Scotland and Ireland, and the general run of the latter being of inferior quality, has depressed the market, and Chevalier must be noted 1s. per quarter lower, while all other malting, as well as distilling samples, are 1s. to 2s. per quarter cheaper.

The Malt trade was heavy, and little progress made even at a decline of 1s. per quarter.

The arrivals of Oats, particularly from Ireland, have been extensive, and prices in consequence have given way 6d. to 1s. for English and Scotch as well as Irish descriptions, but at this decline a fair extent of business was transacted.

Beans were in liberal supply, particularly from Essex, and 1s. per quarter lower, with a heavy trade.

White Peas have found purchasers at the previous currency, and grey and maple continue scarce, and to the full as dear.

It was rumoured at the beginning of the market, that Flour would be lowered 2s. per sack, making the best Town-made, 40s. per sack; but at the close, no alteration had taken place. The trade, however, ruled dull.

Wheat, English, White, new....	42s. to 55s.
Old	48s. to 56s.
Red, new.....	40s. to 44s.
Old	44s. to 46s.
Lincolnshire, red	38s. to 43s.
White	40s. to 45s.
Yorkshire, red	36s. to 42s.
White	42s. to 44s.
Northumberl. & Berwick	40s. to 44s.
Fine white	44s. to 45s.
Dundee & choice Scotch	44s. to 45s.
Irish, red, good.....	35s. to 36s.
White	38s. to 42s.
Rye, new	30s. to 33s.
Old ..	34s. to 36s.
Barley, English, grinding	28s. to 30s.
Distilling.....	30s. to 34s.
Malting	34s. to 36s.
Chevalier ...	38s. to 41s.
Malt	44s. to 54s.
Fine new.....	56s. to 64s.
Beans, Tick, new	34s. to 36s.
Old	38s. to 40s.
Harrow, new.....	36s. to 38s.
Old	40s. to 42s.
Peas, White, English	38s. to 40s.
Foreign	36s. to 40s.
Grey or Hog	40s. to 42s.
Maples.....	42s. to 45s.
Oats, Polands.....	22s. to 26s.
Lincolnshire, short small	22s. to 25s.
Lincolnshire, feed	21s. to 24s.
Yorkshire, feed.....	22s. to 24s.
Black.....	24s. to 26s.
Northumberland and Berwick Potato, new.....	26s. to 28s.
Old.....	27s. to 31s.
Angus, new	25s. to 26s.
Old	26s. to 28s.
Banff and Aberdeen, common new	24s. to 26s.
Old.....	26s. to 28s.
Potato	26s. to 28s.
Old.....	27s. to 29s.
Irish Potato, new.....	23s. to 25s.
Old.....	23s. to 26s.
Feed, new light	18s. to 21s.
Black, new	20s. to 21s.

Foreign feed.....	24s. to 25s.
Danish & Pomeranian, old	20s. to 22s.
Petersburgh, Riga, &c.	22s. to 24s.
Foreign, in bond, feed.....	12s. to 14s.
Brew	16s. to 18s.

PROVISIONS.

Butter, Dorset	40s. to 42s. per cwt.
Cambridge	40s. to —s.
York	38s. to —s.
Cheese, Dble. Gloucester	48s. to 62s.
Single ditto....	44s. to 48s.
Cheshire.....	54s. to 74s.
Derby	50s. to 60s.
Hams, Westmoreland..	50s. to 60s.
Cumberland ...	50s. to 60s.

SMITHFIELD, December 8.

This day's supply of Beasts was very great; the supply of sheep and Porkers moderately good; of calves, but limited. Trade was, with the prime small veal, somewhat brisk, at an advance of 2d. per stone; but with the inferior descriptions of veal, as also beef, mutton, and pork, exceedingly dull, at barely Friday's prices.

About a fifth of the Beasts were Shorthorns, the remainder about equal numbers of Devons, Herefords, Scots, Welsh runts, and Irish Beasts, with about 150 Norfolk homebreds, 30 Sussex Beasts, a few Town's-end Cows, Staffords, &c.

About a moiety of the Sheep were new Leicesters, of the Southdown and white-faced crosses, in the proportion of about two of the former to five of the latter; about a fourth Southdowns, and the remainder about equal numbers of old Leicesters, old Lincolns, Kents, and Kentish half-breds, and horned and polled Norfolks, with a few pens of horned Dorsets and Somersets, horned and polled Scotch and Welsh Sheep, &c.

About 2,600 of the Beasts, more than a fourth of which were Shorthorns, the remainder about equal numbers of Herefords, Devons, Welsh runts, and Irish beasts, with about 250 Scots, were from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and other of our northern districts; about 250, chiefly Scots, with a few homebreds, Devons and runts, from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire; about 500, in about equal numbers of Herefords, Devons, Welsh runts, and Irish Beasts, with a few Scots, from our western and midland districts; about 50, fully three-fifths of which were Sussex Beasts, the remainder about equal numbers of Devons, runts, Scots, and Irish Beasts, from Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, and most of the remainder, from the neighbourhood of London.

THE FUNDS.

3 per Cent. } Fri. Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur.					
Cons. ann. }	—	—	—	91½	91½

MORISON'S PILLS.

To the Editor of the "New Weekly Dispatch."

SIR,—Observing that your invaluable columns are open to render justice to the greatest discovery of the age, Hygeianism, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject; and of saying that I have been greatly rejoiced at some events which have lately transpired, and which will act very powerfully in favour of Messrs. Morison and Moat. The first is, the important victory which these gentlemen have achieved over the M. D.'s of New York, for basely imposing a spurious article, which they wish to palm off as Morison's Pills. Thus it appears, that whatever these Gentlemen may publicly assert of the medicines, they, nevertheless, think it worth their while to counterfeit them. The same thing has been done throughout this kingdom, by all chymists; *mirabile dictu*; yet those individuals think the Pills highly deleterious.

News has reached me that an M. D. of York, who took a principal part in the Webb prosecution, has been sorely afflicted, and is not expected to recover; many of my friends, perhaps somewhat superstitious, think that "something strangely retributive is working"; but for my part, I am undoubtedly of opinion, that conscience may be the cause, for we all know the affinity of mind and body, and greatly they suffer in both, who feel "those rods of scorpions, and those whips of steel, which conscience shakes." It has given me pleasure to observe the wranglings and disputations of the York M. D.'s, as the world will see that there is a split amongst them, and thereby totally disbelieve them: give them rope, and they will hang themselves.

PHILO-HYGEIST.

CURE OF THE EFFECTS OF BURNING.

To J. Greer, P. H. S., 35, Portland-street, Laurieston, Principal Agent for Glasgow.

Sir,—I beg leave to send you the following case, as it came under my own knowledge and observation. A little girl in my neighbourhood having fallen upon the fire, got her face very severely burnt. From want of proper attention, and being unable to procure any means to prevent its progress, the poor child's face got bad to an alarming extent. The child grew sick and fevered so much, that she was unable to lift her eyes, which were sunk in her head, the poor mother looking every moment for her dismissal from this world. She had applied to several of the surgeons about this place, and got some powders to give the child, which gave not the smallest relief. Hearing some of my neighbours speaking about the child, I sent word to the mother, that if she would accept of a few of Morison's pills, and give them to the child, I was certain they would do good. She was persuaded to try them. Two pills of No. 2 were given, and in a few hours the child was able to look up and recognise her mother;

other two pills were given, and in twenty-four hours the child was up and going about. The child is completely restored, and is now running about as healthy as need be. If you think the above worthy of being made public, you are at perfect liberty to do so. I am, sir, Your humble servant,

JOHN HART.

Pointer's Land, Tradeston,

30. June, 1834.

RHEUMATISM.

HIS Majesty's Letters Patent have recently been granted to Mr. Coles for a medicated Band, which positively cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Cramp, &c. &c. The Band is worn near the part affected, and may be removed at pleasure. A great public Functionary, connected with one of our London Hospitals, whose case, to use his own expression, had baffled every medicine that was quack and every medicine that was not quack; has sent to Mr. Coles his written testimonial which may be seen at 3, Charing Cross, wherein he admits that Mr. Coles's Rheumatic Bands have completely subdued his disease, and he declared that there was not a man upon the face of the earth who had more reason to be grateful to another than he had to Mr. Coles. My Lord Skelmersdale had a Coachman who had suffered many years under the above complaint, declared, when he called to pay Mr. Coles, that ere he had worn Coles's Rheumatic Band five days, he was more free from pain than he had been in the preceding five years.

* * The bargain in each case was NO CURE NO PAY.

We recommend to persons afflicted with that dangerous and painful disease, Hernia, the Trusses of Mr. Coles's invention, of 3, Charing Cross, (Truss Maker to His Majesty's forces), from the numerous testimonials borne to the excellence and simplicity of his Patent by the first practitioners in Surgery, including many cases of actual cure published in Coles's Gazette. It is gratifying to find that Mr. Coles has discovered a self-resisting motion totally distinct from all other plans, whereby the victims of this distressing malady are rescued from their sufferings. The Gazette (a single letter) will be sent, gratis, to any part of the world. Letters must be post paid.

Read the case of W. Cobbett, Esq., M.P., published in Boyle's Court Guide.

MATHEWS'S STORE CANDLE. 5½d. per pound. Good strong Yellow Soap. 4½d.; best pale, ditto, 5½d.; best mottled, 6d. Superfine Wax-wick Moulds, 7d. Finest Wax, 2s. Transparent Sperm, or Composition, 2s. Finest Sealing-wax, 4s. Superfine old, ditto. Windsor Soap, 1s. 4d. Rose, Almond, and Camphor, 1s. 6d. Palm and white Windsor, 1s. Curd, 8d. Genuine Sperm Oil, 6s. per Imperial gallon. Pale Seal, 3s. 6d. and 3s. — 41, Long-acre, and 34, Upper Mary-bonne-street, Portland-place. — Cash.

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